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CHERNENKO URGES SPACE WEAPONS TALKS, FREEZE

PM111458 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 1

["K.U. Chernenko's Answers to Questions From American Journalist J. Kingsbury-Smith" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Question: During its examination of the military programs submitted by the Reagan administration which it is planned to finance from the military budget for fiscal 1985, the U.S. Congress House of Representatives has adopted an amendment prohibiting the allocation of appropriations for carrying out tests of American antisatellite weapons in space in the event that the USSR and other countries refrain from carrying out such tests. In view of this vote would the USSR Government agree on a reciprocal basis with the United States to freeze antisatellite weapon tests for a further year or more?

Answer: This vote in the House of Representatives clearly reflects American legislators' concern at the possibility of the arms race spreading to space. There is every reason for such anxiety. The question now is this: Either the militarization of space is averted, or else space will become the source of a terrible danger hanging over all mankind.

As for the Soviet Union, it consistently advocates ensuring that space remains peaceful. In an endeavor to promote the solution of this task, the USSR last year unilaterally assumed a commitment not to place antisatellite weapons in space, in other words, it introduced a unilateral moratorium on such launches for as long as other states, the United States included, refrain from placing any type of antisatellite weapons in space. This commitment naturally covers tests launches of antisatellite weapons.

This moratorium announced by the Soviet Union remains in force. At the same time, for all its usefulness, we regard a moratorium as only the first step toward a total ban on antisatellite weapons, including the elimination of such systems as already exist. It is for precisely this reason that we are suggesting to the United States that official talks be immediately begun in order to reach an agreement on this score.

The Soviet Union's specific proposals on this question are well known and enjoy the support of the overwhelming majority of UN member states. The U.S. Government alone is opposed [to them].

Question: Would it be possible to effectively monitor a freeze on tests of antisatellite weapons, and if so, how?

Answer: The Soviet Union is convinced that monitoring a freeze on antisatellite weapons tests is possible and, moreover, is extremely reliable above all through the national technical means the sides have at their disposal. Statements by many prominent U.S. experts also favor such a conclusion.

Effective monitoring of the sides' compliance with a moratorium on orbital antisatellite weapons could be ensured by the means both sides have at their disposal for tracking objects in space. As for suborbital antisatellite systems [protivosputnikovyye sistemy doorbitalnogo deystviya], then apart from the aforementioned facilities it would also be possible to enlist the use of other radioelectronic facilities of the United States and of the Soviet Union that are stationed on the ground, in the world's oceans, and in space. In uncertain situations an exchange of information and consultations could be effected. Should the need arise other forms can also be found.

Given real interest in finding effective solutions, any questions relating to the matter, including questions of monitoring, could be successfully solved during the talks being proposed by the Soviet Union both on antisatellite weapons and also on the prevention of the militarization of space as a whole.

I would like to emphasize once again: It is necessary to reach agreement on these questions without delay, before space weapons are deployed and before a spurt is made in the space arms race -- a spurt whose consequences are unpredictable. Tomorrow may be too late.

Those who, alluding in advance to the "impossibility" of monitoring agreements limiting the arms race in space, are attempting to preclude any productive talks in this sphere and are deliberately working toward ensuring that they have a free hand to pursue a course of militarizing space in the expectation of obtaining military advantages.

I will speak plainly: Such a course is both futile and dangerous. If it leads anywhere, it is only to a sharp intensification of the threat of war. This cannot be allowed. Urgent and effective measures to keep space peaceful are needed. The Soviet Union is wholly in favor of this path.

U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION WILL ENCOUNTER REBUFF

PM110906 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "Commentators Column": "Space Blackmail"]

[Text] When, in March last year, President Reagan came out with the "initiative" to extend the arms race into space and put forward a program for creating space ABM defense, few of the many millions of people who heard him knew that all these "fantastic projects" for "star wars" already concealed perfectly real projects on which work was in full swing.

Today the creation of U.S. ABM defense with elements of space basing is not only no secret, but is being openly discussed at congressional hearings. Addressing the senators, the program's director, General Abrahamson, recently requested about $26 billion through 1989 for the accelerated development of laser, ray, and other very sophisticated types of weapons for an ABM system. But these are merely the "blossom." The "fruit" is still in the future. The first generation of laser weapon systems alone, specialists have calculated, will cost at least $100 billion.

The three main projects have already been approved. The laboratories of the Pentagon's favorite offspring, the Lockheed Corporation, are working on two of them, code named Talon Gold and (Loudzh). The third project, Alpha, is being worked on by the TRW Corporation. Here matters have gone so far that a special range is already being created in New Mexico to test the laser devices.

That is how openly, before the eyes of the whole world, it may be said, the U.S. Administration is nurturing plans to create a pseudodefensive ABM weapon against the other side's strategic nuclear forces and is taking specific steps to extend the arms race into space.

It is in vain that President Reagan is now trying to camouflage the thrust of this policy by claiming that U.S. tasks in space "include the consolidation of security." By militarizing space the United States would like to achieve nuclear superiority and use it to unleash and win a nuclear war. Rear Admiral G. LaRoque (retired), director of the U.S. Center for Defense Information, recently drew attention to precisely that. Touching on the plans for the militarization of space, he said that "the Reagan administration's military budget is based on the idea of the need to prepare to wage a nuclear war and ensure victory in it. The postulate of the possibility of waging a nuclear war is thus the main one in U.S. military plans."

As we can see, in a fever pitch of anticommunism and in the futile chase for nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union, the Washington administration is scaling new, increasingly dangerous heights of confrontation and the aggravation of international tension.

However, all U.S. attempts to secure world rule are encountering and will continue to encounter a growing rebuff from the Soviet Union and all Warsaw Pact states. Washington's adventurist plans will encounter an obstacle. On earth. And in space.

ORLOV ON LACK OF U.S. RESPONSE TO ARMS PROPOSALS

LD111520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun (TASS) -- TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes:

The pseudopeaceful rhetoric with which people are at the moment trying so hard to change the militaristic image of the U.S. President and of his administration, is likely to deceive hardly anyone, for the simple reason that it is impossible to discover behind it the least signs of readiness to back up the words about "dialogue" with practical deeds. To judge by everything, this also evokes the extreme annoyance of the boss of the White House who is prepared, as he has repeatedly shown, to attack not only ordinary people who take part in the mass antiwar, antimissile movement, but also even those with whom he has just been conferring at the highest level in London.

As NBC reports, referring to a highly placed spokesman, at the London conference Reagan permitted himself to give a sharp snub to Canadian Prime Minister P. Trudeau, who was complaining about the lack of progress in the arms control sphere. The exasperated President took his glasses off and declared: "Damn it, Pierre, we have already offered the Russians quite a lot, what else can we do?" Having returned from his European tour, Reagan, continuing to act according to the same script, is complaining that the Russians are "not replying" to his appeals and proposals, which are allegedly being made without any kind of preliminary conditions.

Incidentally, it is clear to anyone following the President's statements that there are indeed no new proposals from his side. This is so clear that the Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN reacted today to the American President's utterances with a caricature of President Reagan seated astride a Pershing II missile, and piping "about the need for dialogue with the Soviet Union."

Indeed, the President harps on the same thing all the time: Talks must be resumed now along with the continuing deployment of American missiles in Europe. In this way an extremely substantial condition is being stipulated, and nothing new is being proposed. No changes have occured in the U.S. position on nuclear armaments in Europe. They are still the same options -- "zero" and "intermediate," which were used in order to deadlock the Geneva talks, block them and lead to the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe.

If anyone has reason to complain of the absence of replies to really specific and realistic proposals, it is the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is precisely Washington and its NATO allies that are avoiding the answers to the proposal that all nuclear powers should undertake the commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons, to reach agreement on a freeze of nuclear arsenals, jointly to recognize and give an obligatory character to certain norms of behavior of nuclear powers in the international arena. It is precisely the United States that refuses to respond to the insistent calls of the Soviet Union for a complete ban on nuclear tests. Washington even avoids ratification of treaties signed long ago on limiting underground nuclear tests and on nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes. No reply has been audible either to the proposal for the complete liberation of Europe from nuclear arms -- both medium-range and tactical. Nor has Washington displayed any interest in the Soviet proposal for a ban on the use of force in space and from space against the earth.

As long ago as last year the USSR unilaterally pledged not to put antisatellite weapons into space -- that is, it introduced a unilateral moratorium on such launches for as long as other states, including the United States, refrain from antisatellite weapons of any kind. Where is Washington's reply to this highly important Soviet initiative?

After all one cannot seriously consider as a reply various kinds of references to the "impossibility" of monitoring accords which limit the arms race in space. He who opposes such initiatives would like to exclude in advance the possibility of productive negotiations on this question, thus achieving freedom of action to carry out a course of militarizing space in the calculation of obtaining military advantages.

The facts bear witness: When the matter gets to specific proposals on disarmament, Washington, as a rule, declines to reply or hurries to adopt an obstructionist stance on them. That is why it is so difficult to change or, speaking plainly, to falsify the image of the current administration and to give it an appearance of respectability and peace-loving nature, although that is just what the preelection campaign developing in the country is in need of.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE RESUMES WORK

LD112128 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva June 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The Disarmament Conference -- this is what the Disarmament Committee is called as of this year -- resumes its work here today. The first spring session did not live up to the expectations that the Geneva forum would fulfill the insistent mandate of the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly and would step up its activities aimed at working out international agreements dealing with the topical problems of curbing the arms race and of disarmament.

At the time when the Soviet Union and other socialist countries exerted maximum efforts in order to give the businesslike character to the talks and to direct them along the constructive road, the group of the Western countries, and primarily the U.S., followed an openly obstructionist line. It is only through their fault that the conference has failed so far to set up auxiliary bodies for holding talks on such problems of major importance as the preventing of a nuclear war, the termination of the nuclear arms race, nuclear disarmament, the banning of the nuclear tests and the preventing of the arms race in outer space.

The same group of countries actually blocked the talks on the prohibition of the chemical weapons, the giving of security guarantees to non-nuclear states, the working out of a comprehensive disarmament program, the prohibition of the radiological weapons and the ensuring of the security of development of nuclear power engineering.

As is known, on all these problems the participants in the conference have all-embracing and realistic proposals of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, which, provided the West displayed political readiness for that, could serve as a basis for finding mutually acceptable solutions.

However, the U.S. and its NATO allies continue to confine themselves to verbal assurances of their "love of peace", while in practice they go on with their policy of a further whipping up of tension in the world and fulfilling ever new militaristic programs with the aim to achieve military superiority.

Judging by the "Washington declaration" adopted at the recent session of the NATO Council, as well as by the latest statement of President Reagan, the U.S. intends to go on with this policy despite the growing concern of the world public over the aggravation of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

A joint declaration of the heads of state and Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden is a concrete manifestation of this concern. They urged the nuclear powers to stop a further nuclear arms buildup, to freeze nuclear arsenals and to immediately start their substantial reduction. Four out of these six countries are represented at the Disarmament Conference. Participants in the conference underline that the Soviet Government officially announced that its point of view was identical to that of the authors of the declaration. This shows once again the similarity of stands of the socialist countries and the group of non-aligned and neutral states on the principal problems of peace and security. On the other hand, the NATO countries fully ignored the declaration, again showing the haughty disregard for the opinion of other countries and peoples, and this did not pass unnoticed either.

The summer Disarmament Conference will last till the end of August.

UN ARMS PARLEY OPENS IN LENINGRAD 11 JUN

Agenda Noted

LD081021 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] New York June 8 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov.

The official agenda of a United Nations regional Conference on Diarmament to be held in Leningrad has been announced at the United Nations. During five days of its work, from June 11 to 15, representatives of government and public organisations, scientific community and mass media from European countries, the United States and Canada will discuss the most important questions of our time: prevention of nuclear war and curbing the arms race, measures to build mutual trust and achieve disarmament in Europe, role of the United Nations in the peace campaign.

U.N. Under-Secretary-General, head of the U.N. Department on Disarmament Problems Jan Martenson will preside over the opening of the forum.

The conference will be held within the framework of a world-wide campaign for disarmament, the chief aim of which is to promote public understanding and support for the U.N. efforts in the field of arms control and disarmament, the TASS correspondent has been told by representative of the U.N. secretary-general Joe Sills. The campaign was launched in June 1982 at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament. Regional conferences have already been held in Mexico, Kenya, Thailand, Romania, India and Venezuela.

The forthcoming conference is viewed as very timely in the United Nations. In the conditions of the present-day international situation, aggravated through the fault of leading imperialist powers led by the United States, and the continuing escalation by Washington of the nuclear arms race, the Leningrad conference is acquiring special significance. This forum is believed to make an important contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace, against the nuclear war menace.

Martenson Remarks to Press

LD111154 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- "Each of you, figuratively speaking, sits on three tons of TNT today," Jan Martenson, U.N. under-secretary-general, head of the U.N. Centre for Disarmament, has told journalists. He spoke here at a press conference dealing with a U.N. regional conference which opens in Leningrad today within the framework of the world-wide campaign for disarmament. Jan Martenson arrived in the USSR to attend the conference.

"So many weapons have been stockpiled in the present-day world, including nuclear ones, that a necessity to stop the arms race has arisen as an immediate and primary task. This question now is among priority ones at the United Nations," Jan Martenson went on to say. He expressed hope that the Leningrad conference will make its contribution to the cause of disarmament.

The U.N. under-secretary-general said he saw at least three reasons to be optimistic about that. One was the common sense of mankind which did not want to commit suicide. Another was economic considerations since states could not hope, if they went on spending tremendous sums of money for military purposes, to resolve many pressing problems, including the problem of unemployment. The last one was the power of world public opinion which was becoming ever more forceful in its demands to put an end to the arms race and embark on disarmament.

The task of the Leningrad conference, Jan Martenson said, was to inform the public about the search for ways of tackling that problem of overriding importance. It was for that purpose that 70 representatives of non-governmental organizations of 25 countries of Europe and North America had gathered in Leningrad. They were united by their awareness of the need to take action in order to make the planet a safe place to live.

Jan Martenson noted the USSR's contribution to organising the conference and thanked the Soviet Government for cooperation with the United Nations in this sphere.

Replying to journalists' questions, the U.N. under-secretary-general stressed the particular importance of preventing the arms race spreading into outer space. This problem, he said, will be dealt with in speeches at the Leningrad conference.

Jan Martenson stressed the great importance of the recent joint declaration by the heads of state and Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden who addressed the nuclear powers with an appeal to stop the arms race and save mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The U.N. secretary-general fully backed this declaration, said Martenson, since it develops the idea of the need to avoid nuclear war.

USSR Envoy Speaks

LD111618 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Leningrad June 11 TASS -- The Soviet Union from the very start welcomed the United Nations' world campaign for disarmament and was one of the first states to make a major contribution to its holding. A regional conference we open now is another confirmation of the Soviet Union's interest in the United Nations efforts as a whole and in the disarmament sphere, in particular, said Jan Martenson, the United Nations assistant secretary general. He spoke today at a conference that opened here.

Taking part in the conference are representatives of more than 50 governmental and public organizations, of scientific circles, the mass media of European countries, as well as of the United States and Canada. On the agenda of the five-day meeting are topical questions of the present: prevention of nuclear war and curbing of the arms race, measures for confidence building and disarmament in Europe, the role of the United Nations and public movements in the struggle for peace.

The beginning of the campaign was proclaimed in June 1982, at the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. Since then regional conferences in its framework were held in Venezuela, India, Kenya, Mexico, Romania and Thailand.

We regard prevention of nuclear war as the main goal of our foreign policy, reject the claims of military superiority as untenable, said Ambassador Vladimir Petrovskiy, addressing the participants in the conference with a message of greetings on behalf of the Soviet Government. The inclination to practical, concrete deeds is the basis of the Soviet Union's approach to arms limitation, he said. It is only an honest, constructive approach to talks, the approach free from circumstantial considerations that can yield real results and bring about actual limitation and liquidation of armaments, can achieve disarmament under effective control, the ambassador said.

Addressing the participants in the conference on behalf of Soviet non-governmental organizations, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Yuriy Zhukov told the participants in the conference that in the framework of the world campaign, a month of actions for peace, against the threat of nuclear war just ended in the USSR. About 160 thousand anti-war manifestations were held during the month. As many as 76 million Soviet peace champions took part in them. Regardless of the complexity of the present-day international situation we were and remain optimistic, Yuriy Zhukov said. We believe that by pooling all peaceful forces we shall be able under the United Nations auspices to arrest the sliding to the mortally dangerous brink of nuclear war, he said.

COMPARISON OF MIKHAYLOV SPEECH AT MBFR TALKS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 9 June Morning Edition publishes on page 4 a TASS report on Valerian Mikhaylov's speech at the 7 June MBFR talks in Vienna, under the heading "They Are Preventing an Agreement From Being Reached." It has been compared with the TASS English report published on pages AA 2-3 of the 8 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the heading "Mikhaylov Speech at Vienna MBFR Talks Cited," revealing the following variations:

Page AA 2, first paragraph, first line, IZVESTIYA substitutes "7 June" for "today."

Third paragraph, IZVESTIYA omits passage beginning on line seven from" It is proposed ..." through end of fourth paragraph.

Page AA 3, IZVESTIYA omits first four paragraphs.

U.S. MOTIVES FOR DEPLOYING PERSHINGS EXAMINED

PM120914 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Wallowing in Lies"]

[Text] Can a policy based on deception, a policy resorting to vile means for the sake of vicious ends be a just policy?

It would seem that the answer lies in the question itself. Unless, people in Washington will retort, we are talking about the United States. The usual standards are inapplicable to the United States. Whatever the Americans do, President H. Truman's aide C. Clifford taught 35 years ago, is always right, because it is done by Americans. This is essentially what the United States has repeated today to the International Court in The Hague during the investigation of the affair of the piratical mining of Nicaragua's ports by CIA agents.

Well, they started to act capriciously, spreading deliberate slander and misinformation about other states' policies. They invented the "Soviet threat." They fabricated "Soviet military superiority" without tearing themselves away from their desks, or perhaps while propping up the bar. Higher mathematics is not needed for inflating the real number of our bombers, then our missiles, and then our ships by a factor of between 3 and 30, or for understanding the facts about their own armaments. Impudence, helped by a strong drink, is sufficient here.

What is characteristic is that when you cite specific facts to refute Washington's nonsense, they won't argue with you on the point. This applies to both U.S. spokesmen and even more to their allies. They either take up an "evasive" posture or mutter with a grin: Well, we were exaggerating; it's not a crime. Then they propose not "stirring up the past" and concentrating on the present. As if through the "moral renewal" proclaimed by J. Carter and taken up by R. Reagan, U.S. imperialism has purged itself of evil and is now fasting for Lent.

If present-day reality in the United States is at all different from yesterday's reality, the difference lies mainly in the greater sophistication of the methods of duping the public and the greater involvement in this dishonorable exercise of the highest officials, including the President, vice president, secretaries, and under secretaries. It is no idle saying that the more unjust hatred is, the stubborner it is. A glaring example of this is the business of the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons.

The official NATO version says that at a time when the West was devoting itself to detente, displaying "restraint" and virtually curtailing its military potential, the Soviet Union "perfidiously" deployed its medium-range SS-20 missiles and created a "qualitatively new situation" with immense dangers for NATO. The Western Europeans were forced to appeal to the United States to compensate for the "unacceptable threat created by the Soviets" by deploying U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands, unless the Soviet Union agreed to unconditionally destroy all its SS-20 missiles and under reliable supervision. The SS-4's and SS-5's were also included in that appeal. That is the story.

Christened the "NATO two-track decision" in December 1979, this story started to appear in countless newspapers, magazines, and books; it turned up on television screens, and captured parliaments and party headquarters. In order to ensure that the obscuring of intellects was complete and that falsehood shone out with the radiant light of truth, Reagan's "zero" and "intermediate" options were created, and then Washington's readiness to "resume talks with the Russians at any time"...on terms deliberately unacceptable to the Russians, was proclaimed.

I do not know whether the presidents and premiers of the same ilk have ever taken an oath on the Bible. It does not look like it. Otherwise these people, if they were firm in their faith, of course, would long since have disappeared, not at the elections, but into a hole in the ground. For no "two-track decision" of NATO can divide the truth which has nothing to do with Atlantic fables, even those elevated to an official position in two.

Contrary to the NATOites' assurances, everything began not with the appearance in the USSR of "miracle weapons," but much earlier. Let us listen to the chief U.S. fiscal comptroller. He can permit himself to stand above interparty disputes and explain the crux of matters with the imperturbability of the chronicler, since he watches over the correctness not of foreign policy, but of the implementation of the country's state budget.

The comptroller wrote in a report to the U.S. Congress dated 24 January 1977: "The concept of the Pershing II, including the need for this system and the technology used in it, emerged in the late sixties and early seventies. The need to create the Pershing II emerged following the change made by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1967 to the strategy of the use of tactical nuclear weapons, so as to gain the capability for a flexible response to attack...The Pershing II system, designed to meet this need, grew out of a number of studies and actions carried out soon after NATO's adoption of the flexible response strategy." (PSAD -- 77-51. Appendix 1 -- "Evolution of the Pershing II Program").

As we can see, there is no mention of SS-20 missiles. Nothing about the other Soviet medium-range missiles. This is logical. After all, it was not the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, but the United States and NATO that changed their military doctrines. The new doctrines required from their authors new weapons and a new view of war, including nuclear war. Let me quote an extract from NATO's MC-14 document of 1967, mentioned in passing by the comptroller. The purpose of the changes amounted to "providing a scale of escalating options, linking conventional weapons with strategic systems, by deploying in Europe both tactical and medium-range nuclear weapons, which would be assigned to the commander in chief of NATO Armed Forces in Europe."

The comptroller's report notes that in February 1969 the U.S. Defense Department concluded a contract with the "main contractor" for the production of the Pershing system, and in 1971 the Pershing program was shaped into a separate "concept." In the Defense Department's budget request for fiscal 1975, the Pershing II's were singled out as "separate item." The reasons for these decisions, we read in the report, were -- no, not the Soviet challenge -- the successful development of a "system of guidance by radar map of the locality on the terminal trajectory," the completion of the compilation of an "alternative Pershing plan" (July 1971), and "Official approval by the ground forces in October 1971 of the Pershing II concept, based on the recommendations contained in the alternative plan." The plan was based on the fact that "the Pershing II's enhanced accuracy in combination with a low-power penetrating nuclear warhead would provide considerable tactical advantages under European conditions."

Appetites increased simultaneously with the "evolution of the Pershing II program." Advantages in the "theater of military operations" hatched from the tactical advantages, and then the demand for strategic superiority was not long in making itself felt. Science and technology led to the creation of first-strike weapons. Technical potentialities opened up during the course of research and design work stimulated the ideas race among the Pentagon planners. To ensure that policy did not lag behind military researchers, in 1972 at the latest, Washington began to prepare the ground in earnest for delivery to Europe.

As is fitting in accountancy, everything is in its proper place with the comptroller. The debits and credits tally; there is a minimum of emotion. However, by his accurate communication of events, the comptroller has involuntarily been drawn into the highest possible politics.

When the time comes for U.S. leaders to answer for their deeds and the systematic deception of the peoples, the report of the chief fiscal comptroller will appear as one of the prosecution's most telling pieces of evidence.

Let us be fair: The British Laborites and the West German Social Democrats are not in rapture over the U.S. ventures. They have voiced doubts that the peoples will approve the transformation of their countries into launchpads for U.S. missiles. Concern for the fate of detente and all-European cooperation has been expressed. It is like banging your head against a brick wall. Washington was not about to give up an advantage it had once glimpsed because of the allies' frailty, and the social democratic fortresses fell after a symbolic siege.

The Americans started to firmly block any initiative at talks with the USSR which might engender possible accords on medium-range weapons. The FRG and Britain engaged in a search for justifications for a nuclear nuclear arms race spiral in Europe. All Natoites, as though by command, created a racket about "Soviet expansionism", "violation" of the balance of forces by the Soviet Union, and "destabilization" of the situation by them.

The replacement of the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles in the USSR with SS-20 missiles were taken as the leitmotiv for a militarist show. NATO knew very well that no increase in Soviet potential in terms of delivery vehicles took place during this changeover. On the contrary, the number of missiles decreased. A top secret NATO document which fell into the hands of the London OBSERVER's editorial office said: "Considering the historically established levels of SS-4 and SS-5 missiles..., we may conclude that the modernization of the Soviet forces on the basis of the SS-20 missiles will not result in a substantial increase in the threat to NATO."

However, these were evaluations for private use only. The public only had to know what was necessary, in order to maintain the Atlantic system and trust in NATO's saving properties. A bugaboo was desperately needed for this, a "propaganda missile" -- in the words of the then NATO Secretary General J. Luns. For want of anything better, the SS-20's were turned into a bugaboo.

Former assistant director of the NATO Secretariat General Operations Council, (U. Lorentsen), reported at a press conference in Berlin: "Back in 1977 at a session of the Nuclear Planning Group held at ministerial level in Bari, the United States -- despite the generally accepted nuclear equilibrium -- gave notice of the modernization of its corresponding types of weapons. At a NATO summit meeting in 1978, the decision was made to create a medium-range nuclear weapons potential in West Europe."

There was another episode between the dates mentioned by (U. Lorentsen) -- Chancellor H. Schmidt's speech in London (November 1977). NATO propaganda portrayed it as an "invitation" for U.S. missiles to enter the European home, to which Washington responded magnanimously. Let us allow H. Schmidt to speak for himself, especially as he believes that the essence of his speech has been distorted in recent years, "particularly by U.S. diplomacy and the press."

"Carter committed an error," the former chancellor said in an interview with the Italian newspaper LA REPUBBLICA, "when he rejected our demand to include the question of medium-range missiles in the SALT II strategic arms talks... Carter did not understand (the dangers of so-called nonstrategic means), and this was the reason for any speech in London where I said that equilbrium in strategic arms is not enough unless an equilibrium is also achieved in Eurostrategic arms. It took 15 months for us to receive the U.S. answer, and this answer was at the same time definitive and primitive: to restore U.S. missiles to Europe" missiles which were removed -- according to Schmidt! -- after the clash over Cuba.

The newspaper asked the former chancellor: "Was this really not what you were seeking?" He replied: "Not entirely. We Europeans -- Giscard d'Estaing, Callaghan, and myself -- said that perhaps ultimately the deployment in Europe of U.S. Euromissiles would be necessary, but first we must include this problem in the talks with the Russians on strategic arms. That is the real story of my initiative regarding Euromissiles. Then the U.S. President changed. The new President did not believe in talks..."

It is not impossible that with time H. Schmidt will remember and publish some more details. Little by little the truth about the hoax over "Soviet military superiority" is leaking out even over the ocean. Shortly after bringing the first Pershing II's and cruise missiles into operational readiness, the Washington administration half-admitted that its assessments of the dynamics of Soviet military spending, with which they have shaken the allies' nervous system for years, are "not quite accurate." "Additional study" has shown that the pace of this spending, since the mid-seventies, has not grown, as alleged earlier, but decreased. Nothing much really. Just black made white.

Carter made a mistake, Reagan had no serious intention of holding talks, the CIA was overzealous about the USSR's military spending, but it is the peoples of the world who have to pay. Everything according to the same old rule -- whatever the United States does is a law for others. We live and learn about the ins and outs of a system which "freely" and indiscriminately serves the golden calf and devotedly serves militarism. The deception of the "two-track decision" is evident to all who want to look at things with their own eyes, rather than through NATO's spectacles. However, Secretary of State G. Shultz continues to justify the line of action of the United States and its allies as "very sensible." He even underpins the lies with a historical-theoretical basis. According to him, experience does not confirm that "the path to peace and security is via disarmament." Disarmament, the secretary of state said, "is a highly unsuccessful idea."

Addressing Congress recently, Assistant U.S. Secretary of Defense R. Perle reported that the administration is examining the question as to whether it should consider itself released from its commitments under all the treaties concluded with the USSR. Arms control, according to statements by Washington officials, is no longer even formally included among the prime tasks of U.S. policy.

What remains? To hold to the arms race course in the hope of achieving military superiority, which is what the current administration is doing. "In that sense," THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, "he (R. Reagan) has contributed nothing, unless you count 'star wars' and the presidential ability to turn illusion into policy." Forgetting that imagination, as the poet said, is a mettlesome horse which often throws its rider.

ACADEMICS WEIGH COST OF COLLAPSE OF DETENTE

PM110951 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 3 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by USSR United States and Canada Institute research associates Andrey Kortunov and Nikolay Sokov: "The Cost of Apostasy"]

[Text] Historians are still arguing as to how sincere Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Henry Kissinger and Jimmy Carter (the latter for the first two-and-a-half years at least) were in helping to improve East-West relations.

They themselves are now declaring both in their memoirs and in numerous articles that they "had something else in mind". The fact remains that objectively U.S. foreign policy was moving, with various degrees of consistency, towards achieving an understanding with the USSR on various questions and expanding cooperation in different fields -- above all, in their activities for averting war.

The word "detente" has become, through the efforts of many people, literally a swear word in the West. So although historians consider it indecent to ask the question "What would have happened if....?", we will ask and try to answer this question. For instance, "what would have happened if" the trends of the early 70s and continued to develop? We can only grasp the true value of detente if we compare what might have been with what has actually happened. This is the only way we can assess whether the Western leaders were correct in recanting detente.

By the mid-70s a whole range of treaties and agreements, both bilateral and multilateral, had been signed between the East and the West. Firstly, there was the 1972 Interim Agreement which substantially arrested the growth of nuclear arsenals, and SALT-2 was initiated. SALT-2, an even more all-embracing document, was the first treaty in history to provide for actual arms reductions. The ABM Treaty, which banned the deployment of a whole class of weapon systems, was signed. Secondly, nuclear weapon tests were substantially limited -- they were completely banned in the air, under water and in space and restricted to a 150-kiloton yield in underground blasts. The tripartite talks were in progress on a complete and universal ban of the tests. Thirdly, the first steps were taken for guaranteeing security in Europe. The West Berlin problem was settled, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe were held.

Important precedents were also set in the field of arms limitation and reduction. For example, certain types of weapons (the ABM systems) were banned by mutual consent. There were opportunities for gradually expanding the sphere of the talks by taking new weapon systems into account and by expanding the number of countries taking part in the talks (transfer from bilateral to trilateral talks on banning nuclear weapon tests).

All those involved in strengthening international security, above all the USSR and the USA, then had to face the next tasks -- signing the SALT-2 treaty and then proceeding to SALT-3, banning nuclear weapon tests, banning chemical weapons, expanding the system of confidence-building measures and banning the development of new types of mass-annihilation weapons. So the agenda had been formulated and it is not our fault that the change in American administrations and subsequently in the U.S. stand on SALT, as well as Washington's stubborn determination to deploy the MX, Trident-2 and cruise missiles, led to the SALT-2 talks being dragged out.

In 1982 Ronald Reagan's administration refused to hold talks on the banning of nuclear weapon tests. It declared that there was no end in sight to the talks on banning chemical weapons. And the Western proposals on the expansion of confidence-building measures turned into an attempt to expand measures for its military and economic intelligence.

What then could have been done about limiting arms under conditions whereby detente is being strengthened and preserved? First of all, the people of the world would not today be living under the conditions of a non-ratified SALT-2 treaty and the lack of serious talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

It is worth remembering that at their summit meeting in Vladivostok in 1974 the leaders of the USSR and the USA agreed to sign the SALT-2 treaty by October 1977 and then proceed on to new, comprehensive talks on major arms cuts. Today we would be living under the conditions of SALT-3 and be witnesses to the elaboration of a new agreement on strategic arms.

The general provisions in SALT-3 can be visualized through the Joint Statement signed in Vienna in 1979 on the principles and main trends of the subsequent talks on the limitation of strategic arms. They were -- considerable and substantial reductions of the number of strategic offensive arms, limiting the quality of these weapons, which includes limiting the development of new types and modernizing existing arms; measures on securing stability and averting a nuclear war by limiting the more destabilizing weapon systems, too. It is obvious that if SALT-3 had been ratified, the question of the deployment of, say, new intercontinental MX missiles, or the Ohio type of submarine, and similar systems in the USSR would not even have been on the agenda at all.

Questions of world and regional stability are closely interconnected. It is obvious, of course, that if the largest countries were to exercise mutual restraint and improve the political climate, then there would be important prerequisites for settling not only global but local problems of security as well.

Let's take Europe, for example. The Protocol of the SALT-2 treaty limited the number of cruise missiles and it was proposed that, at further talks, all medium-range systems would be discussed. It is quite possible that if SALT-2 had been signed, as expected, in 1977 and if the SALT-3 talks had started on time, then there would be no US Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe today and no medium-range and battlefield nuclear weapons at all.

It would have been much easier to solve the problem of setting up non-nuclear zones in Europe as well. Northern Europe, the Balkans and, maybe, Central Europe, too, might have been nuclear-free zones by now. Such a precedent could have prompted the setting up of nuclear-freeze zones in, let's say, Africa or the Middle East.

Now for the Middle East. The situation there is so complicated that some people think it is not possible to have a settlement there, certainly not in the foreseeable future anyway. Still the possibility of a comprehensive and mutually acceptable settlement does exist. This was proved by the Geneva Conference on the Middle East, which was convened in December 1973. The Joint Soviet-American Statement on the Middle East, signed in the autumn of 1977, outlined practical measures for settling the situation there. But the Carter administration recanted this statement only four days after it had been signed.

If the process that began 11 years ago in Geneva had been developed further, then the tragedy of dismembered Lebanon, and the bloody events in the Sabra and Shatila camps would never have happened. The USA and its allies would not have had any reason to send their troops to Lebanon and security in the entire region would have been much more reliable.

In the second half of the 70s the USSR and the USA were engaged in talks on limiting the sales and deliveries of conventional arms. If these talks had been successful and if the uninterrupted accumulation of arsenals in the Middle East and other areas had been arrested, the situation in the region would have been different. The signing of the agreement on the limitation of naval activities in the Indian Ocean would have a beneficial effect on the international situation. The USA also torpedoed the talks on both these problems.

Emphasizing the significance of the SALT-2 treaty in 1976, Henry Kissinger, the then US Secretary of State, declared that the treaty could save the USA about 20 billion dollars a year on military spending. Three years later, Harold Brown, the US Secretary for Defense, was already talking in terms of 30 billion dollars. Now that the Reagan administration has finally burried SALT-2, the Americans are "paying" nearly 100 billion dollars a year because their government has recanted detente. That is exactly how much the Pentagon's budget has grown compared with the end of the last decade.

But this is only one aspect of the matter. The development of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations is equally important. At the beginning of the 70s the Soviet-US trade enthusiasts anticipated multi-billion trade turnovers and huge profits. Trade grew at an unprecedented rate, with the volume of it more than doubling every year. In 1969-1976 trade increased from 160 million to 2.2 billion, i.e., by nearly 14 times. More than 200 American companies were on the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council by 1977. The trade deals of the early 70s were considered just the first steps, later to be followed by even larger agreements in the form of joint projects, production cooperation, etc.

American businessmen, in particular, were planning to take part in building the second part of KamAZ and were elaborating the Northern Lights project on the development of Siberian oil and gas fields. The plans were to subsequently export oil and gas to the USA. Such programmes could help, for example, to vary the USA's energy sources, reduce unemployment and improve the balance of U.S. foreign trade. But, alas, all these good intentions never materialized. Instead of building bridges the U.S. side started erecting walls by imposing comprehensive "sanctions" which covered several areas of trade at the same time. The U.S. side banned first one than another type of export to the USSR and like, Soviet purchases in the USA.

Political detente, incidentally, could have helped to settle U.S. economic problems. For example, the settlement of the Middle East crisis in conditions of relaxed international tensions would secure the stability of oil deliveries from the Persian Gulf far more effectively and cheaply than the again fashionable "gunboat diplomacy" (or to be more precise, "aircraft-carrier diplomacy").

Detente also produced major opportunities for scientific and technical progress. The scientific and technical capabilities of the USSR and the USA supplement one another to a large measure. The USSR has been very successful in fundamental research in such important fields as nuclear engineering and new energy sources, physics and solids and physics of high energies, new trends in mathematics, cybernetics and biochemistry. Whereas new technological processes are, as a rule, introduced into production faster in the USA. This predetermines mutual interest in scientific and technical cooperation.

In the early 70s the USSR and the USA signed 11 agreements on scientific and technical cooperation in different fields. The mechanism for the practical fulfillment of the signed agreements was also developed — mixed commissions were set up, as well as 56 working groups, which were responsible for about 300 research programmes. It is quite possible that by now we would have [been] close to solving the problem of thermonuclear energy; found effective means of combatting cancer; increased considerably the yields of the most important agricultural crops, and put a permanent space station with a joint Soviet-U.S. crew into orbit. But in the late 70s-early 80s the U.S. government, unilaterally, almost liquidated the joint programmes in many key fields (energy, agriculture, research into the world ocean) and drastically reduced American involvement in other spheres.

Nor should we forget the purely human importance of trade and scientific and technical cooperation. It played an important role in strengthening understanding among nations. The East-West contacts ceased to be the monopoly of military men and diplomats, for they were joined by scientists, engineers, businessmen, journalists, people in culture, private concerns and public organizations.

Let's be honest and say that not all of these contacts can be brought back. A lot has already been lost without hope of recovery. It is no longer possible to fulfill the SALT-2 treaty on time, to avert the deployment, which has already taken place, of new strategic and medium-range weapons, to resurrect the thousands of people who have died in the countless local conflicts or to recover the many billions spent on the arms race.

Still, a great deal could be done. The USSR has a clear-cut programme for this. First of all, the things that should have been done: ratifying the agreements signed in the 70s, completing the elaboration of the agreement on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapon tests and renouncing the space arms race -- the new sphere of the arms race into which the USA is trying to draw the world. The nations and governments of the world are quite capable of successfully completing the talks on banning chemical weapons. Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said: "It is quite possible that reaching agreement on the above-mentioned issues would mark the beginning of a fundamental change in Soviet-U.S. relations as well as the whole international situation."

The USSR is also offering to elaborate a code of conduct for countries with nuclear weapons. This code would state that the policy of these countries be based on the desire to avert nuclear war, to completely exclude the very possibility of such a war and to liquidate the threat of nuclear weapons.

The road of world politics is forked. One direction leads to a further arms race and universal annihilation, the other -- to normalizing international relations. The further mankind inertly moves along the first road, the more chances of survival it loses. It is not yet too late to recover many of these chances, but we must always remember that we have already lost some of them forever, when the West recanted detente, and that the further we go, the more chances we will lose.

CEMA ECONOMIC SUMMIT OPENS IN MOSCOW 12 JUN

Soviet Delegation

LD111707 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR has endorsed the makeup of the delegation of the USSR to the economic summit meeting of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) member-countries.

The delegation includes Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (head of the delegation), Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the USSR, Vladimir Dolgikh, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Delegations Arrive

LD111704 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1436 GMT 11 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries opens in Moscow on 12 June. The following delegations have arrived in the Soviet capital to take part in the conference.

Of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the republic at its head: [clip showing Zhivkov descending aircraft steps; of Grishin striding forward to meet him on the tarmac; of the two men embracing and walking away surrounded by officials]

Of the Hungarian People's Republic, with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee at its head. [clip showing Ustinov in uniform stepping forward to meet Kadar; behind him stands Dolgikh; Ustinov and Kadar embrace];

Of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, with Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam at its head. [clip showing Le Duan descending aircraft steps and striding forward with arms outstretched into an embrace with Aliyev]

Of the Republic of Cuba, with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the republic at its head. [clip showing Rodriguez stepping forward to meet and embrace Ponomarev in an interior setting, then embracing Kapitonov. Line up for the camera of four leaders -- left to right acorss the screen: Kapitonov, unidentified, Ponomarev, Rodriguez]

Of the Mongolian People's Republic, with Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the republic at its head. [clip shows a group of about six men standing at the foot of the aircraft steps at the middle of which stand, from left to right: Solomentsev, Tsedenbal, and Demichev].

The delegations were met at the airport by Comrades Aliyev, Grishin, Solomentsev, Ustinov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Rusakov [as heard] and other officials.

More Delegations Arrive

LD112130 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow to take part in the economic conference at summit level of the CEMA member-countries:

Of the German Democratic Republic, headed by Comrade Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council. [clip showing Honecker descending steps from aircraft and being embraced on the tarmac by Gromyko];

Of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Comrade Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers. [clip showing Jaruzelski walking down steps of aircraft and being embraced on the tarmac by Gorbachev];

Of the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by Comrade Ceausescu, general secretary of Romania, headed by Comrade Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [clip showing Ceausescu already on the tarmac walking towards Vorotnikov, who shakes his hand. Ceausescu then embraces Vorotnikov];

Of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, headed by Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR. [clip showing four figures standing in line to await the aircraft's arrival -- from left to right across the screen: one unidentified man, Romanov, Kuznetsov, another unidentified man. Clip then shows Husak descending steps from aircraft; Romanov embraces him. Kusnetsov reaches out to shake hands with Husak as the clip cuts to more shots of people coming down from the aircraft. Then Husak walks acorss the tarmac with reception party].

The delegations were met by Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, and Ustinov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, and Chebrikov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; and by other officials.

Chernenko Opens Session

LD120723 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 12 Hun 84

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- Member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) opened their economic summit conference in Moscow today. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko opened the conference with a speech of greetings.

Taking part in the conference are delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

The conference is dicussing major issues of economic development and cooperation of the fraternal countries.

At the beginning of the session the conferees paid tribute to prominent figure of the Italian and international communist and workers' movement, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer.

East European Coverage

For East European reportage and commentary on the Moscow CEMA summit see the Intrabloc Affairs section of the 12 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Sobolev, Pashko on Summit

LD111948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 11 Jun 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] Hello comrades, The major international event to be held this week in the Soviet capital has already provoked lively commentary all over the world. The economic conference at summit level of the CEMA member-states is giving commentators cause to cite comparisons showing very clearly the advantages of a planned economy and of socialist economic integration. The national economy of the CEMA member-states over the period of its entire existence has developed several times quicker than the economy of the leading capitalist states.

But this is not the only important thing. Also of importance is the nature of the interrelations between the members of the council. Here, the PRENSA LATINA agency stresses that every CEMA member-state has one vote in the framework of the organization, in accordance with the principle of equality, whereas in the EEC, the FRG and Britain have 10 votes -- twice as many as Belgium or the Netherlands. Such a picture, typical of capitalism, can also be seen in other financial and economic associations of the West, such as in the International Monetary Fund, where the U.S. voice stifles all others. Now, the West European partners are accusing the United States of trying to solve its problems at the expense of other countries. Of course, in CEMA, relations are quite different. It is true fraternal mutualassistance. The successes of once-backward Mongolia in developing its economy are a visible example of this. My colleague Vladimir Pashko will talk about the tasks facing CEMA:

[Pashko] The countries of the socialist community are faced with the task of further combining forces in key sectors of scientific and technical progress, in developing intensive production cooperation. The best way of solving these vital probelms is the object of discussion of the summit-level economic conference of CEMA member-states opening in Moscow. This exceptionally important conference is taking place in the year when our community is marking the 35th anniversary of its economic organization. In the chronicle of CEMA, this year is also noteworthy for another two dates. It has been 30 years since our countries adopted the very important decision on coordination of national economic plans, and 15 years since they determined the course of socialist economic integration. These decisions have become important landmarks on the road of developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation of CEMA member-states. There is every reason to suppose that the present conference will also become such an important landmark. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted, we are expecting tangible results from it.

One would like to note that the communist and workers' parties of the fraternal countries, in ascribing exceptional importance to the conference, paid prime attention to the preparation of it. This was reflected inter alia in the documents on the results of the meetings of leaders held recently. A number of questions connected with the preparation for the conference was discussed at the routine session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. Ways were set out to further deepen cooperation of the Soviet Union with the fraternal countries of socialism, intensify their interaction in solving tasks, make maximum use of the advantage of the socialist method of production and division of labor in the interests of a consistent rise in the prosperity of the peoples, and raise the economic might of the CEMA member states.

The Politburo approved measures worked out by the USSR Council of Ministers to create the necessary conditions for the development of international production, scientific-production, and interindustrial cooperation; and to improve direct ties between ministries and enterprises of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We remind you that the 26th CPSU Congress indicated the importance of the development of direct ties between ministries, associations, and enterprises taking part in coordination of production. Incidentally, it was at the congress that the idea of holding the present conference, supported by the fraternal parties, was voiced. The course of all-around strengthening of the socialist community has priority in the policy of the CPSU, and this constantly finds expression in the decisions being taken by the party.

CEMA OFFICIAL CHARGES U.S. WITH ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD071809 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 7 Jun 84

["Cuba in CMEA: Cooperation of Friends" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- Cuba's experience shows that a revolutionary state can uphold its economic independence from the encroachments of imperialism only in cooperation with the socialist countries. This idea was stressed by Ernesto Alvarez, deputy permanent representative of Cuba in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). He gave an interview to a TASS correspondent in connection with the upcoming economic summit of the CMEA member countries.

U.S. imperialism, said the Cuban representative, does not stop at anything if a threat emerges to U.S. economic interests. This is graphically illustrated by the example of Cuba.

Here is a far from complete list of Washington's economic crimes against revolutionary Cuba: The reduction and then full cessation of sugar purchases, the stoppage of work at all nickel plants, the unilateral annulment of the most favoured nation status, the withdrawal of all licenses for export to Cuba, including those for supplies of foodstuffs, medicines and medical instruments.

This list could be continued, Ernesto Alvarez said. But the already mentioned acts are enough for any sensible man to find an answer to the question: What would have become of Cuba if it did not have reliable friends.

The cooperation with CMEA countries, especially with the Soviet Union, enabled Cuba not only to hold out in the unequal economic struggle with the United States, but also to make a big stride along the road of socio-economic progress, the Cuban representative stressed.

PRAVDA REPORTS CEMA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LD041109 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- PRAVDA has published a collection of items dealing with the economic growth rates of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member states. In 1950-1983, the national income of the CMEA member countries increased 8.6 times, whereas the same indicator for the industrialized capitalist states was 3.4 times (less by 60 per cent). Industrial output rose correspondingly 14 and 3.8 times (less by 73 per cent).

The average annual rates of increment in the CMEA member states' national income stood at 6.7 per cent in 1951-1983 as against 3.8 per cent in the industrialized capitalist states, of industrial output - correspondingly at 8.3 and 4.2 per cent.

The national income in the CMEA states was up 3.7 per cent in 1983 as against the target for the previous year, and industrial output - 4.3 per cent. At the same time, the gross national product of the EEC states, according to tentative estimates, remained in 1983 at the low crisis level of 1982.

PRAVDA reports that over the three decades the gross agricultural output rose 2.5 times in the CMEA member states as a whole. The real per capita incomes -- the overall indicator of living standards - in the CMEA countries in 1983 were almost five times greater than in the early fifties. This achievement is particularly impressive against the gloomy background of the offensive against the working people's rights in capitalist countries. Thus, in 1983 the real wages declined in the FRG, France, Belgium and other Western European countries. And in the United States the real take-home wages of the American workers were slashed by a minimum 15 per cent by the efforts of the administration under the three last presidents.

LONDON SUMMIT CONFERENCE CALLED COMPLETE FAILURE

Kalyagin Notes Problems

LD112034 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Even before the beginning of the conference of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states, observers were noting that one could not expect any kind of significant results from the London meeting. Now, after its documents have been published, all the explanations have been given at the press conference, and the first commentaries have been done, it has become even more obvious that the many declarations and statements adopted by the leaders of the big Seven contain not a single new initiative nor a single practical proposal directed toward solving the economic problems of the Western world or improving the political climate on the planet. The mountains of verbiage were put together in order to cover-up the contradictions that divided the participants in the talks.

Even in the words of the bourgeois press, never has a summit meeting of the capitalist Seven taken place during such a serious financial crisis. The debt of the developing countries to the West has reached gigantic proportions: $800 billion. Many of them have been brought to the brink of bankruptcy. However, the Western leaders did not propose anything that could have eased the situation of the developing states. It has been stated many times already that the financial crisis in the West is aggravated by the economic policy of the Reagan administration. The high bank interest rates maintained by Washington are leading to an outflow of capital to the United States from other countries, undermining their economies.

The egoistic course of the White House and its reluctance to take into account the interests even of its own allies understandably arouses dissatisfaction among them. This was aslo shown at the present meeting. However, as the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH points out, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, chairing the talks, persuaded the partners not to take Reagan to task during the preparation for the presidential elections in the United States. The master of the White House himself evidently did not recognize this attitude from his colleagues -- it is self-evident to him that all the others should support any Washington action without a murmur. Reagan has not altered his line on economic issues one iota; but then, at his insistence, a number of political declarations were adopted, intended to demonstrate Atlantic solidarity under U.S. aegis.

There is no shortage in these documents of assurances that the West is allegedly striving for a development of dialogue with the Soviet Union or that the United States is prepared for the renewal of the Geneva talks, but all this hushes up the main thing: The United States and its NATO allies do not wish to renounce their stance that led to the breakdown of the talks in Geneva. Under these conditions, it is difficult to call their statements anything but political demagogy.

As for an overall appraisal of the conference of the big Seven, it is appropriate to quote the British weekly OBSERVER: The London summit meeting was a success, if one looks at it as a show, but it was a complete failure on the political level.

Maslennikov Scores Documents

PM111417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Maslennikov under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "Discord in the Music Room"]

[Text] London, 10 Jun -- Historical chronicles state that Queen Victoria once heard Chopin play in the music room of London's Lancaster House, where sessions of the heads of state and government of the seven major capitalist countries took place at the end of last week. On the eve of the conference's opening, this fact was noted by some British journalists, who wrote that the very atmosphere in the conference hall would help to establish harmony among the participants.

Now that the many hours of discussions under the hall's gilded pillars have been encapsulated in the conference's concluding documents, it can be seen particularly clearly that this did not happen. But it is not even a question of the contradictions which appeared between the members of the "Seven" on economic and financial issues. What was worse was that as a whole this meeting of the leaders of the capitalist world's ruling elite and the political documents they adopted were clearly at variance with the interests of the relaxation of tension, disarmament, and the cause of peace.

Outwardly, everything in London seemed to be well. The meeting's participants discussed all questions on the agenda. The concluding documents consisted of a whole file of declarations "on democratic values and ideals," an economic declaration, declarations on relations between East and West, on arms control, and on international terrorism, and a statement on the Iran-Iraq conflict. All these documents, if we are to believe M. Thatcher, who chaired the conference, were approved unanimously. Thus, the U.S. President obtained the "unanimity" he needs for his electioneering. However, the content of the documents, which were obviously in American handwriting, shows that the heads of state and government of the "Seven" failed to put forward a single new proposition helping to resolve the problems facing the world today.

In the political field, it is clear from these documents that the principle of reliance on strength or, as the declaration on East-West relations put it, on the Western states' "solidarity and resolve," was again given priority. The document itself conceals this principle with verbal arguments about the desire "to continue the quest to develop political dialogue and long-term cooperation" with the USSR and its allies. Of course, it did not leave out an appeal to resume the nuclear arms control talks and seek "the strengthening of security and trust" in East-West relations.

All these assurances would be of unquestionable value if they were backed by the real desire -- above all the desire of the United States -- to find mutually acceptable solutions to the problems raised on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. However, the declaration states that "the United States suggested resuming nuclear arms control talks" -- which, as is well known, were torpedoed by Washington itself, which began to deploy missiles -- "with no preliminary conditions." In other words, under the conditions of the continuing deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe. Is that not hypocrisy? If they are truly anxious to resume negotiations, they must return to the situation which existed before the start of "arms upgrading" and withdraw the Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles from European soil. Otherwise they would simply be duping the peoples.

The so-called "Declaration on Democratic Values and Ideals" adopted in London at the wish of the United States was no less "original." This was a hymn to the system of capitalist exploitation and inequality, and at the same time propaganda camouflage for the imperialist policy of dominion and violence.

There is a truly ludicrous ring to the "value" represented by the allegation that in so-called "democratic societies" everyone has equal opportunities for access to the benefits of economic development." As though there were not millions and millions of unemployed, hungry, and homeless in the United States, Britain, the FRG, and the other countries of the "Seven"! It is not for nothing that even bourgeois journalists here unanimously described this "declaration" as an example of the most overt political demagogy. The aim of this "declaration," according to THE GUARDIAN, is to unite the meeting's participants "around the U.S. President and his 'crusade' against communism."

British Foreign Secretary G. Howe had to work hard at the concluding press conference when he was asked to explain how people were to assess the U.S. Government's actions in financing, training, and arming the Nicaraguan "contras" in the light of the "Declaration on International Terrorism" approved by the participants in the meeting. And what could be said about the demand, put forward at the conference in connection with the events in the Persian Gulf, "to ensure respect for the principles of freedom of navigation" when only recently a participant in this meeting -- the United States -- was mining Nicaraguan ports?

There was no avoiding disputes in London on questions of the financial policy of the present U.S. Administration, which is covering its huge budget deficit by raising bank interest rates and pumping capital from other countries. However, in the bulky "economic declaration," the vexed problems are embedded in vague formulations like the mention that "the persisting or mounting international interest rates could aggravate still further the problems of the debtor-countries and also complicate the implementation of the strategy for emerging from the recession." At the same time there can be discerned in this statement a blatant attempt by the Western leaders to exploit the developing countries' present financial difficulties in order to foist upon them their own version of development and to strengthen still further their dependence on their former metropolitan states.

Some of the formulations approved by the "Seven" contain an overt desire to turn meetings of this kind into an organ for a kind of strategic planning which could adopt decisions and recommendations for pooling the capitalist countries' efforts and resources to combat the socialist community countries and steer a neocolonialist course with respect to the developing states. As a whole, as the majority of commentators here stress, the participants in the London meeting succeeded only in papering over their differences on many issues and thus painting for the public once again a facade of "unity" and "solidarity" with a special purpose on the eve of the forthcoming elections -- presidential, party leadership, or European parliament elections.

"The concluding documents adopted at the conference, particularly the declaration on East-West relations," the British weekly THE OBSERVER concludes, "contain no evidence of a departure from the well-known, long-stated positions." In brief, a mountain has labored to bring forth a mouse, so to speak. And it could scarcely be otherwise when electioneering considerations and political principles at variance with the spirit of the times and the peoples' demands defined the content of the London meeting from beginning to end.

Sheftunov on Gulf Discussions

CF111426 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Greetings, dear listeners. Last Thursday, the leaders of the seven large imperialist countries participated in their 10th annual conference.

This time, London was chosen for the conference. As you are aware, these countries are engaged in a very hot battle of competition among themselves to achieve the maximum profit and establish their areas of influence. At the same time, they all believe that the developing countries must be forced to continue to be the sources of well being of these seven countries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in a commentary on the London summit, notes that the participants remember that the blossoming of the advanced nations, especially the United States, depends on the developing world much more than before. It adds: The major goal of the London summit is to find ways of achieving (?a uniform world economy). In other words, the economy of other countries must be open to the plundering activities of imperialist monopolies and be subservient to Western capital.

The areas where the imperialists can continue to force their will is getting smaller. The imperialists have come to realize that the socialist countries only accept relations based on complete equality, mutual benefit, and respect for sovereignty.

The developing countries are also trying to establish their relations on the same basis. The socialist countries are a firm and dependable [word indistinct] for all the nations who have risen to struggle against the oppression and harshness of imperialists. Considering all this, the Western countries are trying to impose the capitalist law of jungle and the law of [words indistinct] on others.

The events of the Persian Gulf, which contains half of the oil reserves of the non-socialist world, is a shining example of such policies. During the London summit, this region has been getting special attention. During the previous conferences of these seven countries, special attention was also given to the region. The Government of the United States openly announced the area as one of vital interests to it several years ago. Imperialists who operate on the basis of the tried policy of colonialism -- divide and conquer -- were able to start the fire of the Iranian-Iraqi war which is now into its fourth year.

Western countries, using the excuse of ensuring freedom of navigation in the Persion Gulf, have been increasing their military presence in the region and intend to secure imperialist rule and mastery for their oil monopolies by using their military might. During the previous conference of the seven large capitalist nations, which was held in Williamsburg last year, the participants in their concluding political resolution clearly announced that they will maintain sufficient military power in the Persian Gulf. Not only have they done this, but in fact they have been increasing it as quickly as possible! The construction of new military bases and the repair and expansion of other military installations is in progress at maximum speed in the Persian Gulf. These bases are to be used for the so-called American Rapid Deployment Force. During the course of U.S. military maneuvers which are repeatedly taking place in the Persian Gulf region, the Government of the United States involves its NATO allies, Oman, Pakistan, and other countries of the region where regimes supporting the West are ruling. In recent days, the large American flotilla led by the aircraft carrier "Kitty Hawk," which has been in the area for a long time, has been joined by another large flotilla led by the aircraft carrier "America" and its support ships. The imperialists intend to show themselves as the landlord and the master of the Persian Gulf. The American Armed Forces are escorting oil tankers. At the same time, while selling Stinger missiles and other military equipment to Saudi Arabia, the Pentagon -- that is to say U.S. war department -- has sent military personnel to the same country to operate these missiles.

U.S. imperialism is actively participating in dealing blows against the Iranian Air Force. The activities of the Government of the United States in the Persian Gulf today brings the not long forgotten past to mind when the people of Iran were struggling to nationalize the oil and the British battleship [name indistinct] aimed its guns at the civilian areas of Abadan.

At that time, (?the British battleships) imposed their control over the Persian Gulf and were deciding who would send oil to whom. Apparently, remembering that the nations of the region kicked the British lion out of the area in total disgrace, Washington is trying to rely more on its allies. According to remarks by the spokesman for the U.S. State Department, the London summit was supposed to coordinate the activities of its participants in the Persian Gulf.

George Ball, a former assistant secretary of state, on the eve of the London summit, while explaining the importance of the summit noted that the U.S. Government must make its (?allies) unite, having concentrated its forces in the region, so that the United States is not portrayed as an imperialist. However, the nations of the world consider the actions of the U.S. Government in this region as harsh imperialist intervention and try to aid the unity of the countries of the Persian Gulf in order to defeat the aggression of the United States and its allies.

The purpose behind the visit by Algerian officials to Tehran and Baghdad last week was the achievement of this goal. During the course of such (?work) the message of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to the presidents of Iran and Iraq were delivered. In his messages, he asks for an end to the Iranian-Iraqi war. The quick ending of this useless war will make the military intervention of imperialists in the region very, very difficult.

[Words indistinct] of imperialist countries, as their conference in London shows, have attempted to help each other in order to impose their will on developing countries among which are the countries of the Persian Gulf region. The developing countries can only successfully stand up to such pressures if they act in a united manner. In this struggle, all the anti-imperialist forces on earth support them.

Dear listeners, I thank you for your attention and bid you farewell till next week. I hope for your victory and success.

U.S. ROLE IN NATO SESSION, LONDON SUMMIT SCORED

LD101149 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 10 TASS -- An analysis of the decisions taken by the recent session of the NATO Council and the conference of seven capitalist states in London "vividly reveals the double game played by the U.S. Administration on the international scene," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA said today in its review of military and political developments.

"This duplicity, this unprecedented hypocrisy of American foreign policy showed itself most distinctly in U.S. President Reagan's recent speech in the Irish Parliament," the paper said. "The head of the Washington administration tried to make believe that he is showing more concern for consolidating peace and reducing armaments than anybody else and that he, Reagan, is the most committed advocate of talks with the Soviet Union on the fundamental problems worrying mankind."

In the meantime, the session of the NATO Council, which was taking place in Washington just before the President's departure for Europe, endorsed a schedule for deploying American first-strike nuclear missiles in the territories of a number of West European countries up to the year 1986.

"Speaking to the session participants, Reagan himself," the paper went on, "categorically demanded a show of 'unity' and strict compliance with the schedule for installing the Pershing-2's and cruise missiles, stressing that the U.S. was going to continue building its relationship with the Soviet Union from positions-of-strength also in the future."

"The dangerous nature of Washington's policy is conclusively shown by the contents of National Security Directive 32," the paper said further. "This document, signed by the President himself, became known right in the days as the NATO Council was holding its session. A shocking document it is. Its essence is that the United States is prepared to start and 'win' a nuclear war, and it defines the first use of nuclear arms as 'natural' and 'highly moral.'"

"Isn't it outrageous that after all that the documents of the NATO Council session and its declaration praise the North Atlantic bloc as a custodian of peace and democracy and a 'guardian of freedom'", KRASNAYA ZVEZDA said.

BEGLOV VIEWS DUTCH, SPANISH DECISIONS ON NATO

LD102115 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jun 84

[From "International Panorama" program; by NOVOSTI political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] The growing fears about Washington's nuclear obsession played a certain role, one must presume, in important decisions made in the past few days by two governments, the Dutch and Spanish.

The Government of the Netherlands, as many of you probably already know, has deferred making a final decision on whether to deploy 48 U.S. cruise missiles, in general, until November 1985. That is, until the time when the next parliamentary elections are held in the country. Of course, opinions on this step differ even in the Netherlands itself. Some criticize the government for leaving a loophole for taking the U.S. missiles and not going right ahead with it and reject the two-track decision totally, the two-track decision adopted by NATO. The absolute majority of the Dutch people have already clearly come out against the missiles. Others, nevertheless, see in the government's decision a certain degree of success in the actions of the antiwar forces and their ability to set up an insuperable barrier in the way of the U.S. Euromissiles.

Filipe Gonzalez, the head of the Spanish Government, has declared that the question of Spain's membership in the North Atlantic bloc will be the subject of a nationwide ballot, a referendum, either in 1985 or 1986. In the meantime, however, the present government has quite definitely arrived at a decision, namely that Spain will not enter the NATO military organization.

PLANNED NATO MANEUVERS IN NORTHERN EUROPE CRITICIZED

LD092242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] As reported by the NATO press service, major air force maneuvers will take place in northern Europe 22 June-4 July. The air forces of Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, the United States, the FRG, Canada, and France will take part.

In NATO headquarters, they take everything into account and therefore, notes international affairs journalist Lev Strzhizhovskiy, it is not accidental that the latest maneuvers will begin 22 June, the anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union.

The coincidence of the date with the aims of the maneuvers -- and in Brussels they do not hide their aggressive aims -- is one more testimony to the provocative policy being conducted by NATO. Maneuvers follow one after another: in March, in May, and now in June and July. As the report states, various types of troops conduct joint actions against a possible aggressor.

The northern flank is fashionable with NATO at present. It is considered that it should be strengthened, not taking into account either the interests of the peoples there or common sense or the logic of history. Thus, NATO plans recently became known for the nuclear bombing of Finland under certain circumstances. A former officer of the Norwegian Army stated that during staff drills which took place 3 years ago the Norwegian military had already carried out a conventional nuclear strike on Finnish territory. The nuclear weapons for this strike were given to Norway by the United States of America. The United States is whipping up fear, scaring its allies, and acting according to the well-tried divide and rule method.

The drills, reported by Norway's Major (Edvardson), clearly had a provocative nature, not only with regard to the Soviet Union but also with regard to countries neighboring Norway. The peace-loving public is seriously worried about the situation which has developed. The never-ending chain of maneuvers, the way they are conducted, is seen as an obvious provocation. Such actions can only lead to an even greater aggravation of the situation on our continent.

WORLDWIDE U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE THREATENS PEACE

LD081844 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 8 Jun 84

["U.S. Bases Abroad Are a Threat to Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 8 TASS -- By TASS military writer Valdimir Bogachev:

In conjunction with the 35th anniversary of founding of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation a no small number of florid speeches are being poured forth in Washington concerning a "noble mission" of U.S. troops abroad and "peaceable" plans for the U.S. of the military presence of the U.S.A. on the territory of other countries. However, the history of the post-war years gives lie to the allegations of propaganda-mongers from Washington.

The United States used and is using its military presence abroad as an instrument of aggressive foreign policy, an instrument for bringing pressure to bear on governments of other countries, to supply aid to reactionary regimes and quell national-liberation movements. For example, following the defeat of Japan in 1945, the 110,000-strong U.S. occupation corps "stayed a while" on the territory of China after the civil war broke out there and occupied important strategic areas of the country. U.S. Air Force took an active part in the war on the side of Kuomintang. During the civil war in Greece in 1946-1949, U.S. military transport planes lifted two British divisions to the country to take part in combat operations on the side of the monarchists.

From January 1, 1946 till December 31, 1975 the United States on 215 occasions resorted to the use of its armed forces abroad for attaining its political aims.

Not so long ago, the United States "built up" its military presence in the Caribbean, staging an armed aggression against the tiny state of Grenada, occupied that country and trampled upon its independence.

At the present time, the United States has more than 1,500 military bases and installations on the territories of 32 countries. About 550,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed abroad. Most of U.S. military bases are situated in Western Europe close to the frontiers of socialist countries.

At the present time, there are 336,000 U.S. officers and men in Western Europe.

The Pentagon considers West Germany to be the main site for preparing aggression against the Warsaw Treaty member-states. That is why the U.S.A. has 235,000 servicemen and 200 major military installations there. In conjunction with the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in West Germany, Britain, and Italy the Americans are setting up new bases there and are building up the U.S. capability to lift new contingents of troops from the U.S.A.

The second most powerful grouping of U.S. Armed Forces is deployed in the Far East, mainly along the frontiers of the USSR. There are more than 300 U.S. military installations and 150,000 U.S. servicemen in South Korea, Japan, and the Philippines.

Large U.S. bases are situated in Australia, Britain, Canada, the Republic of South Africa, on the island of Diego Garcia, and in other countries. The Pentagon has wide access to national military bases, port facilities and airfields in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, and Bahrain.

Flagrantly violating international law, the United States illegally keeps under its control the Guantanamo naval base in Cuba.

The establishment by the U.S.A. of a network of military bases extending to almost all continents of this planet, and U.S. military presence in the territories of foreign states are a major component part of the expansionist plans of the U.S.A. aimed at establishing world-wide domination

JAPANESE 'MAFIA' IN LOS ANGELES FOR OLYMPICS

LD111055 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin:

Offices of Japan's major gangland syndicates Yamaguchi-Gumi and Sumiyoshi-Rengo are operating quite openly in Los Angeles, with the Olympics just around the corner, reports the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN. More than five hundred gangsters came to man them in addition to several thousand professional bandits, dubbed Yakuza, already settled along the U.S. western coast.

"We have no possibility to control their operations at present," Jimmy Sakota, head of a special department for the Japanese mafia set up in Los Angeles in advance of the Olympic Games, admitted to journalists.

According to remarks made by chieftains of the gangland syndicates, the Olympics, organised in one of the "capitals" of U.S. criminal world, offers a lucrative possibility for windfall profits from drugs, gambling, and prostitution. Thousands of bandits coming to Los Angeles are prepared to fulfil for appropriate "fees" any "order" on staging provocations and terrorist actions.

In a bid to divide the spheres of influence at the forthcoming Olympics, many Yakuza bosses, Jimmy Sakota disclosed, already established close personal contacts with American ringleaders. This process of "establishing business ties" is taking place against the background of pitched battles between competing gangs seeking to get a bigger share of the "Olympic pie." The police recently found the mutilated body of a "godfather" of the Japanese mafia who had arrived in Los Angeles for the 1984 Games whose preparations are accompanied by rampant banditism, terrorism, and criminal dealings.

ALLEGED BEATING OF U.S. OFFICIAL 'FABRICATION'

LD111325 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Viktor Ponomarev.

A fresh anti-Soviet canard was issued in Washington late in May, based on a report from the American Embassy in Moscow about an alleged "beating" of Ronald Harms of the U.S. Consulate-General in Leningrad. American officials are deliberately firing passions, awkwardly avoiding honest answers to journalists' questions about details of the "incident", which would clarify the true causes of the current rumpus.

According to these details, determined during an inquiry conducted by Soviet authorities and of which the American side was timely notified, more than six weeks ago, on April 17, Harms met at Leningrad's Volkhov restaurant a certain Soviet citizen of questionable reputation, earlier convicted of fraud and embezzlement.

It was the American diplomat's new friend who on becoming intoxicated after too much drinking at the restaurant, started a row and a fight in the public place, for which he was duly punished -- a people's court subjected him to administrative arrest for ten days. Harms, who was present during the incident, did not get mixed up in the fight, and voiced no complaints to the militia. On showing his consulate card to a militiaman who came to the scene, Harms quickly retired without making any complaints. And what complaints could he have!

So, the American side has known from the very beginning the true circumstances of the incident and, above all, the fact that the allegations about the "beating" of the American diplomat Harms are not true.

Why then was that worn-out fabrication used again today, six weeks later?

It seems that official circles in the United States believe that it will help them divert public attention from the continuing abnormal conditions in which employees of Soviet institutions in the United States work, and also from Washington's provocative actions, specifically, those related to the Olympics. It is not this that the State Department spokesman Hughes let out, when he tried to switch his audience's attention from the abnormal situation around the Los Angeles games to the fabricated "incident" involving the American diplomat in Leningrad.

Washington's propagandists must be in quite a predicament, if they have to resort to such petty and indecent fabrications.

BOLSHAKOV ASSAILS WHITE HOUSE SOVIETOPHOBIA

PM111330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 84 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondent V. Bolshakov article: "'Sovietophobia': Illness or Policy? Where White House Anticommunism Is Leading"]

[Text] New York-Moscow -- On the corner of 15th Street in New York's East Side a guy in a shabby khaki jacket with a badge that read "Freeze!" (such badges are now being worn in the United States by advocates of a freeze on nuclear arsenals) was handing out leaflets to passers-by. I took one: "New Campaign on the 'Red Danger.' Revival of McCarthyism." The leaflet contained a map: "The World Through Ronald Reagan's Eyes."

On it -- in accordance with the scale of Washington's "vital interests" -- the United States occupies almost half the planet. And this legend features where, according to real geography, our country is located: "USSR -- godless communists, cheats, and spies."

Since its first day in power the present U.S. Administration has been trying to foster this picture of the Soviet Union among its fellow citizens and the whole of the rest of the world. The calculation is simple: The more strongly the man on the street comes to believe in the "Soviet threat," the easier it will be for the White House to get its $2-trillion 5-year arms race program passed through Congress. This is precisely the task that has been set the henchmen of the U.S. military-industrial complex. The hackneyed myth of the "Red danger" was circulated to justify official Washington's abandonment of detente, its policy of wrecking practically all talks with the Soviet Union, and the transition to confrontation with the USSR and its allies in all spheres.

It is true that, as of 16 January this year, when President Reagan made his widely publicized "conciliatory" speech, the terms used on the map printed in the leaflet have disappeared from official White House statements. The President even promised that he will no longer call the Soviet Union the "empire of evil." But what has followed since that? Practically nothing.

"If peace-loving rhetoric is sometimes heard from Washington," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has pointed out, "with the best will in the world it is impossible to detect behind it the slightest signs of readiness to back up those words with practical deeds."

On visiting the United States you sense particularly keenly this White House approach to Soviet-American relations. Almost every day either the President himself or some member of his administration appears on television and radio with speeches and interviews discussing in one way or another the question of a dialogue between our two countries. But the characteristic point is this: Despite the "change of tone," the following nauseating assertions crop up in statement after statement: "The Russians are not to be trusted," "the Russians do not observe agreements," "the Russians do not want genuine monitoring."

These fabrications are being circulated increasingly frequently in connection with the election campaign. Accusing the Democratic Party's presidential candidates of underestimating the "Soviet threat," President Reagan has repeatedly said: "It is time to ask these potential leaders just what they intend to use as an incentive with regard to the Soviet Union. They think that goodwill and sincerity will get them a smile and a glass of vodka. You, of course, understand why the Russians will be smiling." Such defamation of political opponents, whom Republican propaganda portrays, in full accord with Joe McCarthy's practices, as "ready to collude with the Russians" and to "betray America" just because they condemn the present policy of confrontation with the USSR, has been described by one American journalist as "a typical manifestation of Reagan's Sovietophobia."

Professor S. Cohen of Princeton University describes this political ailment as follows: "Sovietophobia (that is, fear of the Soviet Union bordering on blind hatred -- V.B.) is a chronic political disease of America.... Its symptoms include viewing Soviet-American relations from the angle of militarist thinking, alarmist allegations about Soviet intentions and potential, and also groundless declarations that strategic backwardness threatens the United States."

These are the main symptoms of the illness which has struck the U.S. Administration. But not all of them. Americans are saying with alarm that "the Reagan team" has revived troglodytic anticommunism and elevated and long-discredited dogmas of McCarthyism to the rank of state wisdom.

It has been announced from the Washington pulpit that the Soviet Union is "the empire of the devil"! With the help of such "logic," so one American publicist believes, "all U.S. misfortunes" -- from the failures of Washington's policy in West Europe and developing countries to the economic crisis in the United States itself -- are easily "accounted for by Moscow's intrigues."

One American newspaper printed a curious cartoon. It depicts a married couple before a divorce. The man says to his wife, whom he has left: "I think the Soviets are a very important factor in the breakup of our marriage." For all the irony, the drawing reflects a typically U.S. phenomenon: "Sovietophobia" primitivizes the country's public consciousness to the level of a stereotype: "All misfortunes stem from the Russians!" The same stereotype, in the opinion of a number of American political experts, is also regarded as being of paramount importance in the "crusade" against communism proclaimed by the White House.

The main aims of this campaign are not concealed: to discredit real socialism in the minds of citizens of capitalist countries and to try to destabilize the internal situation at least in certain socialist states. This wild idea has been elevated to the rank of state policy. It is with undisguised alarm that sober-minded people in the United States say how dangerous this is.

This, Professor A. Schlesinger of New York University, the well-known historian, believes that the United States has "revived the assessment of the cold war as a holy war" -- an assessment which J.F. Dulles made as much as 30 years ago. "That concept of the cold war," he points out, "excludes even the very thought of reconciliation or compromises and the idea of coexistence, for how is it possible to compromise or coexist with 'evil'? it offers no prospect other than opposition 'by all means' and 'war to the last breath.'"

On the pretext of the mythical "Soviet threat" the White House tries to convince Americans of the need for open hostility and intensification of U.S. special services' covert war against the socialist countries, as well as the overt war -- economic, technological, and ideological. On the same pretext the powers of the U.S. special services have been extended to an unprecedented scale under the present administration. They have, in point of fact, been given a completely free hand both for subversive actions against the USSR, its allies, developing countries with a socialist orientation, and national liberation movements and for surveillance of American citizens. And surveillance is only the beginning. The U.S. press also reports that President Reagan has issued a top-secret directive on the setting up of concentration camps for "disloyal citizens." That is what "Sovietophobia" turns into!

The unprecedented arms race has cut practically all the federal government's social programs to the bone. The threat of nuclear catastrophe, including for the United States itself, has increased on an unprecedented scale since the start of the deployment of first-strike weapons in West Europe.

Next in line is the militarization of space -- which will take mankind still closer to the edge of the nuclear precipice. And this is not the full tally for which the administration in the grip of "Sovietophobia" is rightly held responsible.

The CIA and Pentagon intelligence organized the invasion of Grenada. The undeclared war is continuing against Afghanistan. Millions of dollars are being channeled into the CIA's dirty operation to overthrow Nicaragua's Sandinist Government. And the CIA is drawing up "scenarios" for new "undeclared wars." And all this is being done on the pretext of "defense against the Soviet threat."

Lies are repeated day after day according to Goebbels' practices, and the U.S. mass media and special services have been mobilized for this. Thus, the CIA has disseminated a number of "historical studies" whose authors try, contrary to the facts, to prove that "a desire for aggression and expansion has always been inherent in the Russians." And high-ranking administration staffers are not ashamed to use these fabrications.

E. Rowny, for example, declares that the Russians "are seeking at the negotiating table superiority not only over the United States but also over all potential enemies." The conclusion is clear: "Don't come to an arrangement with the Russians."

Such exercises in "Sovietophobia" are directly aimed at creating an atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States. And, however much the White House disowns, say, the organizers of the campaign to fuel spy mania and the "Red danger" in connection with the Los Angeles Olympic Games, it cannot duck the blame for that provocation.

This, however, is what is significant: The more Washington and certain NATO capitals fuss about the "Soviet threat" and the more they try to frighten the man in the street by tirelessly repeating "The Russians are coming!" the more frequently people in the West ponder the extreme danger of "Sovietophobia" and its consequences. You can see this for yourself in the United States.

"Reagan's anti-Sovietism is now rebounding against him," (Sendi Pollak), vice president of the U.S. Peace Council, told me. "People no longer believe him when he accuses the Soviet Union of wrecking the Geneva talks, as well as of all mortal sins." It is clearly no coincidence that official Washington is now acting out the scenario of "improved Soviet-American relations" so assiduously, although the wolf's tail is constantly sticking out from under the sheepskin.

Despite the publicity (clearly of an opportunist, preelection nature) for official Washington's "new approach" to Soviet-American relations, there is nothing new in it. The allusions to some "new initiatives" from the administration, which are said to be capable of getting these relations out of the impasse into which the administration has led them, are a deception.

Washington has put forward no serious initiatives in the most cardinal sphere of world politics -- the talks on disarmament, the lowering of the level of military confrontation, and the averting of the threat of nuclear war. Nor does it give a reply to the soviet peace initiatives, which are supported at the United Nations by the overwhelming majority of its members.

Today many Americans are voicing alarm that such a policy is fraught with nuclear catastrophe. Despite the "conspiracy of silence" among the bourgeois press, the truth about the peace proposals advanced in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches is making headway in the United States.

These initiatives outline a reliable way to ease international tension and indicate the reference point from which it would be possible to start dismantling "brick by brick" the nuclear arms Tower of Babel which has been erected on our planet. For this, if the parallel with the biblical myth is to be continued, it is necessary to find a common language. But it is in doing just this that the "Reagan team," which is approaching the November presidential election beneath the same old tattered standards of the "crusade" against communism, is not interested.

U.S. USING TERRORISM TO MASK INTERVENTION

LD111351 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 11 Jun 84

["Policy of Plunder and Intervention" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- by TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash.

The present American Administration, having institutionalised terrorism, intends making "preventive strikes" at countries whose independent foreign policy does not suit the White House. This is graphically evidenced by an interview given by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Richard Burt to the American CBS television network.

Railing at several sovereign nations, such as Iran, Iraq and Libya, he unequivocally declared that there are certain circumstances which might result in considering such a step. In other words, the Reagan administration is openly bracing up, under the pretext of the struggle against international terrorism, for use of military force to suppress national liberation movements and enslave developing countries. This is attested by the American armed aggression against tiny Grenada, mining of Nicaraguan ports and mounting military interference in Central America to back up repressive dictatorial regimes.

It is no accident that the London summit of seven major capitalist countries approved on Washington's insistence a "declaration on international terrorism" which cannot be assessed otherwise but as an instrument of aggressive aspirations of American imperialism which is seeking to dominate the entire world. Its content, as well as the "secret accords" on this score reached by the leaders of the Western countries are a logical continuation of the U.S. National Security Council's secret Directive 138, signed by President Reagan in April this year. The directive envisages "preventive and punitive strikes" at countries which Washington describes as terrorist. The London OBSERVER wrote that the meeting of the "Seven" purportedly reached an accord on conducting some "joint military action" in the Persian Gulf as "the last resort."

Recent developments show that the point at issue are Washington's attempts to establish its military and political domination in the strategic oil-rich region of the Middle East. To meet its imperial ambitions, Washington has already sent into the Gulf area a naval armada comprising two aircraft-carriers with dozens of combat planes on boards.

Staking on power pressure and armed interference, which are the backbone of the White House's adventurous course, is graphical manifestation of international terrorism in action.

How is it possible to tally the hypocritical "declaration on international terrorism," adopted by the participants in the London meeting, with the continuing armed provocations by the American military in the Gulf of Sidra off the coast of Libya, which sticks to an anti-imperialist course, with the U.S. military intervention against Iran with a view to liberating American hostages, and with the bandit attack by American Phantom fighter-bombers manned by Israeli pilots at the atomic research centre in Baghdad's suburb?

The new threats against sovereign countries heard on the Potomac banks are undoubtedly, constitute a grave menace to universal peace and peoples' security. [sentence as received]

COMPARISON OF GRISHIN SPEECH ON KIM IL-SONG VISIT

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 25 May 1984 publishes on pages 1 and 2 a TASS report under the heading "Cooperation and International Solidarity" containing a version of Grishin's speech at the 24 May Moscow Soviet-Korean friendship meeting. It has been compared with the Pyongyang Domestic Korean version published in the 29 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page C 2 under the subhead "Grishin Addresses Meeting," and is found to be identical except for the following:

Page C 1, first paragraph, line one, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...[Text] V.V. Grishin, who was warmly welcomed by those assembled, addressed the meeting. The great Lenin, he stressed, stood at the sources of Soviet-Korean friendship. The leader of... (supplying alternative beginning, picking up with third paragraph, line one);

Third paragraph, line three, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...was convinced that sooner or later the Korean people would win. He characterized the Japanese colonial rule in Korea as one of the most painful and shameful points of imperialist relations.

While... (rewording, clarifying queried words);

Fifth paragraph, line one, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...the enormous work which is being performed in the DPRK of consolidating and... (supplying phrase);

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits the sentence in the fifth paragraph from ... we rejoice over... through ... Sixth WPK Congress...;

Page C 2, first paragraph, line two, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits: ...general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK... (omitting title);

Second paragraph, line one, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits "comrades";

Third paragraph, line eight, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...are taking place.

Describing Muscovites' contribution to the solution of the socioeconomic program for the country's development, the speaker stressed that Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's recent instructions and recommendations which were given... (supply alternative passage, picking up with fifth paragraph, line one, and clarifying queried word);

Page C 3, first paragraph, line one, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits passage from: ...We regard the ... through the second paragraph, line three ...production facilities.;

Fourth paragraph, line one, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits "Comrades";

Same paragraph, penultimate line, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...and its allies. Almost the whole world has been arbitrarily included in the sphere of... (rewording);

Fifth paragraph, line three, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...actively pulling their partners in the Far... (clarifying queried word);

Sixth paragraph, line three, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA has "cooperation" instead of "conspiracy";

Same paragraph, penultimate line, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...concrete expression of the Leninist policy of peace and friendship among the peoples.

The Soviet Government... (clarifying queried phrase);

Page C 4, first paragraph, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits "Dear Korean friends and comrades";

Same paragraph, penultimate line, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...realized. Korea will become a united democratic and prosperous... (rewording);

Second paragraph, line four, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...to attain it.

The speaker stressed that the present international... (supplying additional words);

Third paragraph, line one, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA has "voters" instead of "eligible";

Same paragraph, line one, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...imperialist politicians are doing everything in an attempt to restrict the... (rewording);

Fourth paragraph, line one, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...all Soviet people, V.V. Grishin said in conclusion, always call for... (supplying additional words);

Fifth paragraph, line two, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits passage from ... in the name ... through end of item ... immortal Soviet-Korean friendship!

Comparison of Kang Song-san Speech

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 25 May 1984 publishes on pages 1-2 a TASS report under the heading "Cooperation and International Solidarity" which contains a version of Kang Song-san's speech at the 24 May Moscow Soviet-Korean friendship meeting. It has been compared with the Pyongyang Domestic Korean version published on page C 4 of the 29 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and on the subtitle "Kang Song-San Replies," and found to be identical except for the following:

Page C 4, first paragraph, line one, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...[Text] Then Kang Song-san, who was warmly welcomed by those present, delivered a speech. The cordial welcome given to our delegation and this mass meeting, he said, demonstrates the firm... (supplying alternative opening passage, picking up with first paragraph, line six, on page C 5);

Page C 5, second paragraph, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits passage from line one ... The peoples of .. through line seven .. Japanese imperialist aggressors;

Third paragraph, line three, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA has "ideals" instead of "idea";

Same paragraph, from line five, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits from .. We are very ... through ... displayed once again.;

Fourth paragraph, line one, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...The Soviet people, the speaker continued, are a heroic... (supplying additional words);

Same paragraph, line eight, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits ... which accounts for one-sixth of the earth ...;

Same paragraph, line ten, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA has "again" instead of "deeply and firmly";

Last paragraph, line two, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA has "continuity" instead of "inheritance";

Same paragraph, line three, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...complete developed socialism, warmly upholding the decisions... (supplying "warmly");

Same paragraph, line five, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits from ... at this plant ... through first paragraph, line two, page C 6 ... revolution and construction.;

Page C 6, second paragraph, line one, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits from ... we sincerely wish ... through ... march toward communism.;

Same paragraph, line four, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...countries are contributing by their successes to its consolidation.

We are reliably... (rewording, picking up third paragraph, line eleven, omitting passage from second paragraph, line one ... our party and ... through third paragraph, line ten ... and communist construction.);

Third paragraph, last line, and fourth paragraph, lines four, five, and last line have "unification [obedineniye]" instead of "reunification";

Fourth paragraph, line seven, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits passage from ... even though many ... through line eleven ... fatherland. The ...;

Fifth paragraph, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits "comrades and friends";

Page C 7, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits entire first paragraph from ... We support ... through ... of the world;

Paragraph four, line one, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...in the past, Kang Song-san said in conclusion, our party and... (supplying additional words);

Same paragraph, line five, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA omits from ... under the banner ... through end of item ... and Soviet peoples.

JAPANESE DELEGATION DEPARTS UZBEKISTAN

GF111833 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The visiting delegation from Japan concluded its visit to Uzbekistan and departed for Moscow on 10 June. The delegation arrived in the Soviet Union for the eighth Soviet-Japan committee meeting dedicated to peace and security in Asia.

During their stay in Uzbekistan, the guests from Japan were received by the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and traveled to historic Samarkand city.

Received by Marchuk

LD111819 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- The deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Guriy Marchuk, met

today with members of the delegation of the Japanese Council for Problems of the National Security which had attended the Soviet-Japanese symposium "Peace and Security in Asia".

The sides exchanged views on some problems connected with the present-day international situation and the Soviet-Japanese relations.

DOCUMENTS REVEAL U.S. VIEWED JAPAN AS ATOMIC BASE

LD081222 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 8 TASS -- The news that the United States regarded Japanese territory since the first days of occupation as a convenient base for making an atomic strike against neighboring countries has sparked off indignation all over Japan.

The plans have been revealed in diplomatic documents, published in Washington.

KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports today that way back during the Korean war, the Pentagon's plans, approved by President Dwight Eisenhower, envisaged the use of Japan as a base for delivering an atomic strike against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China with a view to attaining victory in the aggressive war. The documents expressed the conviction that the Yoshida government, in power at that time, would back any U.S. action.

What worried them was that the outburst of indignation of the Japanese people whose memory still retained the American atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki would oust the Yoshida cabinet.

Fearing unfavourable international reaction, the United States did not dare to use atomic weapons at that time. But the news of the sinister plans, KYODO TSUSHIN writes, came as a shock to the Japanese people, the more so, for the present Japanese premier, Yasuhiro Nakasone, defended the other day the "United States' right to use nuclear weapons in wars."

"It was with a feeling of immense indignation that we learnt about the danger of the use by the United States of atomic weapons just a few years after its bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And this was to have been carried out from Japanese territory," said Yasuo Miyazaki, head of the Hiroshima Council for the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons. "That situation is reminiscent of the one which exists today, when the United States has started the deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles."

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS PANJSHER LIBERATION IN DRA

PM11042 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 May 84 p 3

[APN correspondent L. Yakimovich dispatch especially for SELSKAYA ZHIZN under the "Reportage From Afghanistan" rubric: "Liberated Panjsher"]

[Text] Kabul -- Panjsher is one of the most beautiful places in Afghanistan. Around 100,000 people live in the 300 settlements of its valley. The soil there is fertile and there is adequate water. The valley is rich in lazurite deposits and emerald beds.

After the April Revolution, this region became the object of concentrated attention on the part of the counterrevolution, above all because of its geographical position: paths leading from the border regions meet in the valley. Counterrevolutionary gangs used to infiltrate across the border into Afghanistan along them.

Democratic Afghanistan's enemies regarded Panjsher as an "advance post" in the struggle against revolutionary power. The cutthroat gangs were headed by Ahmed Shah Masud. The bandits carried out attacks on state establishments, industry installations, and fuel and food transport. Ahmed Shah terrorized the local population and impressed the peasants into his gangs. Many inhabitants who refused to submit were obliged to leave their homes and hid in the mountains surrounding the valley.

"The government," PDPA Central Committee Secretary Mir (Saib Karval), who had just returned from a trip to Panjsher, said, "wanted to resolve the question of normalizing the situation in the valley peacefully. However, the bandits, incited by their masters across the border, refused to lay down their arms. The decision was then taken to liberate the valley. The operation began after the Afghan New Year (21 March 1984) and was completed as a whole on the eve of the 6th anniversary of the April Revolution. At the present time, Panjsher is under the control of the people's power. Peasants are returning to their settlements and a peaceful life is getting underway."

I spoke withmany inhabitants. They described the insults and deprivations they had to endure from the dushmans. During their retreat, the bandits used women and children as shields and shot 60 peasants for refusing to join a gang. I spoke with a woman freed from a dushman prison. The peasant woman expected she would be punished for having refused to write at the dushmans' dictation a letter to her husband asking him to desert from the army.

The servicemen who liberated Panjsher are now helping the population: they are repairing roads, bridges, houses, canals, and irrigation ditches. A resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA Council of Ministers providing assistance to the region has been adopted. Doctors have already arrived there and schools are opening.

A Jirga (national assembly) of Panjsher elders has been held. It was attended by representatives from dozens of the valley's population centers, including representatives from Bazarak, Ahmed Shah's former lair. A resolution was adopted condemning the counterrevolution, behind which are the U.S. special services and their NATO allies in Pakistan. As a result of support for the elders' decision by the population, revolutionary defense detachments have begun to be created in the valley.

The operation destroying the bandit nest in Panjsher will serve as an object lesson to all who cherish the hope of resuming dushman practices in the valley and to all counterrevolutionaries who have yet to lay down their arms.

KARMAL ADDRESSES KABUL SEMINAR ON STATE DEFENSE

PM111043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Kabul Seminar"]

[Text] Kabul, May 26 -- A seminar on questions of defense and justice has ended here. Taking part in its work were party workers and representatives from the Ministries of National Defense, Justice, and Nationalities and Tribes of the DRA. The BAKHTAR agency reports that they discussed questions of further intensifying the struggle against the counterrevolution and strengthening the state power.

The seminar participants were addressed by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. He stressed the need to strengthen the republic's Armed Forces in every possible way, to create a unified defense system, to organize efficient coordination within it, and to improve the activity of justice organs.

ATTEMPTS MADE TO OVERCOME DRA VILLAGERS' DISTRUST

PM111017 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 26 May Second Edition carries on page 2 a 1,500-word dispatch on the "Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan" by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin under the heading "Struggle." Skrizhalin reports on the visit of a Soviet mobile cinema to a remote DRA village, where, although Suyusanov, a Kazakh officer in the Soviet Party, was already known to the villagers by reputation, a "wall of suspicion could still be felt."

The DRA Government's "enormous efforts" to educate the people, Skrizhalin says, have been "as yet insufficient," and the Dari-language movie "The Seventh Bullet" about the establishment of Soviet power in Soviet Central Asia is shown to offset this. Suyusanov shows the villages how the Soviet republics have "flourished" during the years of Soviet power, using their own party to illustrate how a Kazakh officer, a Tajik soldier, and an Uzbek private are working together, with "all paths open" to them. The movie is interrupted when the village mullah leads the audience out before the end, calling them to prayer in the mosque. However, Skrizhalin writes, the younger people "kept glancing back at the screen for a long time."

Foreign Radios' Influence Noted

LD111537 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0515 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Kazakh poet Olzhas Suleyman account of recent visit to Afghanistan]

[Summary] "Recently the first 'Ten Days of Soviet Literature' were held in Afghanistan. I managed to visit that country together with several Soviet writers from Moscow, the Ukraine, and Belorussia." We spoke at meetings where we met students at Kabul University and young people in villages and towns such as Jalalabad. "We had meetings with soldiers of the Afghan Army and Soviet servicemen carrying out their international duty. And in one village, (Mesarabad), we held a meeting." What struck me in (Mesarabad) was that there were mainly only women and old men at the meeting. The women were armed, apparently comprising a self-defense detachment defending their hamlet of children and old folk from the bandit dushmans; the young people were either in the Army or had perished fighting the dushmans. Naturally, it was particularly distressing to appear before such an audience. We are used to reading our verses in large, well-lit halls filled with people.

But here, in the open air, among half-ruined houses, to see these little old women and the faces of young women, with the barrels of automatic rifles and shotguns over their shoulders ... However, they listened with no less attention than a better-prepared audience usually listens to our poetry and readings.

"After the meeting, an old man came up to me. It turned out that he was 83, and spoke to me in Kazakh." This man had left Alma-Ata in the 1930's, in times that were very hard for the Kazakh people, and could hardly believe how much Alma-Ata had changed for the better. Many representatives of the Uzbek, Turkmen, and Kazakh nationalities live in Afghanistan, and it would be most interesting for them to see how the Soviet republics are prospering. "I was struck by one question in particular that the old man asked me. He suddenly asked me sadly: Tell me, my boy, is it true that there is hunger in your country? and I reflected how influential is that primitive radio propaganda that dozens of dushman radio stations and bourgeois radio stations pour out to the simple Afghan peasant. I tried to explain that it is by no means the case, that we have quite enough grain for our needs to cope with the difficulties that undoubtedly exist -- but it occurred to me that my words did not suffice, that it will take years to disperse that storm cloud of mistrust that still exists in the dark masses of the Afghan peasantry, which has been brought up in the conditions of long years of the feudal regime." The role of Afghan writers is of great importance in this regard; and Soviet writers have already started to write about their impressions of Afghanistan.

In the fields I say many Pavlodar tractors and other Soviet agricultural machinery, thereby revealing the neighborly assistance of the USSR. Thanks to the fraternal help of the socialist countries, Afghanistan will overcome this tragic period.

PAKISTANI AID TO PUNJAB TERRORISTS PROVEN

LD111650 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] New Delhi, June 11 TASS -- Indian security forces, conducting operations to eliminate underground extremist groupings in Punjab State, have discovered documents proving that bandit attacks were planned with the help of "experts" from Pakistan. Pakistani agents, the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD writes, had access to Amritsar's Golden Temple, formerly the main stronghold of the terrorists.

Western patrons of the extremists continue to work up a malicious anti-Indian campaign. According to reports reaching there, India's diplomatic mission in the U.S.A. and Britain have become targets of incessant provocations and threats. British newspapers have repeatedly published articles praising the actions of Punjab separatists, and give publicity to their ring-leader J.S. Chaukhan, who is known for his close contacts with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

To Investigate Foreign Ties

LD092051 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] New Delhi, June 9 TASS -- The Government of India has set up a special commission to investigate the crimes of the separatist elements in Punjab. The newspaper TIMES OF INDIA reports that one of the main functions of the commission is to reveal the terrorists' connections with foreign espionage-and-sabotage centres which for a long time have been using the terrorists to undermine the national unity and territorial integrity of India. In the separatists' former stronghold -- the Golden Temple in Amritsar -- the security forces have discovered a large amount of small arms, mortars, and anti-tank rocket launchers of U.S., Canadian, and Pakistani make. President Zail Singh of India inspected the arms seized from the bandits.

The extremist elements that survived during the smashing of the main force of Punjabi separatists are trying to frustrate the normalisation of the situation in the state and to organize new armed attackes. They fired upon Army patrols in Amritsar and organized anti-government actions in other areas of the country.

The Indian Government's drastic measures to fight the separatists in Punjab and to eliminate extremist groupings that were busy destabilising the situation in that strategically important area of the country have given rise to malicious reaction in the West. Anti-Indian demonstrations have been organized in Washington and New York with the U.S. authorities' connivance. An instigatory statement calling for the unification of all subversive groupings and the intensification of the fight against independent India was delivered to U.S. mass media from the Indian extremist organizations' centre in Los Angeles. Hooligan toughs also made bandit attacks on the Indian High Commissioner's Office in London and on Indian Consulates-General in Birmingham and Liverpool. As a result of the provocations, several staff members of the missions were injured and considerable material damage was inflicted upon the premises. In this connection, the Government of India lodged a protest with the British authorities and demanded that they take necessary measures to ensure the safety of Indian missions.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS PAKISTAN OPPOSITION MEETING

PM111040 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: Opposition Alliance Session"]

[Text] Delhi, 30 May -- According to reports from Peshawar, administrative center of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, a 2-day session of the Central Committee of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy [MRD], the largest alliance of opposition parties in the country, has opened there.

The participants in the session will adopt an action program for the MRD in connection with the stepping up of repression against opponents of the authorities' antipopular policy.

The ban on the dissemination of all reports of opposition forces' activities by the press, radio, or television imposed by the Ziaul Haq administration is seen here as a new blow against the opposition. Local observers note that this measure has been taken by the authorities to prevent the growth of the opposition's influence on the broad strata of Pakistani people, since this influence could make it more difficult for Islamabad to hold the so-called "general elections" on a nonparty basis scheduled for March next year.

Tension remains high in Sing, one of the country's largest provinces, which a year ago was the scene of widespread popular demonstrations against the military administration's rule. Some days ago, the Pakistani press reported an attempt on the life of the inspector general of police in Sind, followed by police raids against opponents of the regime in that province. A session of the working people's mass organization, the Organizational Committee of Workers in Sind, has adopted a resolution expressing concern with the situation in the province, the rising prices of basic products, and the further deterioration of working people's living standards. In the first half of the current 1983-1984 fiscal year alone, the document notes, the price index has risen more than 9 percent and inflation 20 percent.

As before, the military regime is trying to explain the domestic situation's instability by fabrications about some kind of "outside interference," and a chauvinist anti-Indian atmosphere is being fanned in this connection in the country. The falsity of these accusations is well known. Numerous evidence attests to the fact that Pakistan is engaged in gross interference in the internal affairs of neighboring India and is giving comprehensive support to separatist gangs operating in Indian territory.

MINE-CLEARING IN BANGLADESH IN 1970'S RECALLED

PM111412 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 31 May 1984 in its Second Edition publishes on page 3 under the headline "On the Noble Mission" a 1,000 word article by Rear Admiral S. Zuyenko (retired), commander of the Soviet rescue expedition which 10 years ago completed its mission of clearing the mines and raising the sunken ships in Chittagong Harbor in Bangladesh, thus helping the young republic recover from the ravages of war. Zuyenko recalls the 2 years of "humane" and "selfless" assistance given by the Soviets, "true to their international duty," after the West's "refusal to assist" and despite the West's "slander campaign" as to their motives and abilities. The project was successfully completed in 2 years and resulted in "sincere and fervent friendship" between the Soviets and the Bangladeshis, Zuyenko tells us, and "played an important role in the fate of Bangladesh and its people." He concludes by citing the then Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman's parting words: "If the Soviet sailors had not come to help us, our young republic would be in an extremely difficult position."

CHERNENKO RECEIVES SRV'S LE DUAN, PHAM VAN DON

LD111428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 11 TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko had a meeting today with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan and member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Comittee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong.

Information on key problems of the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union and Vietnam was exchanged in the course of the conversation and full unanimity was expressed in evaluating the present situation in the world. It was noted that the policy of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily the United States and its accomplices, who are banking on the attainment of military-strategic superiority over the countries of socialism and on dictating their will to other states and peoples, continues to be the source of the dangerous development of the situation.

The sides condemned the dangerous plans of the United States and its allies to militarize the Asian region and the Pacific Ocean basin, to turn this vast area into an arena of political and military confrontation.

The Soviet Union and socialist Vietnam desire the consolidation of peace on the Asian Continent, for a settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia and the turning of that region into a zone of peace, stability, and goodneighborliness. The Soviet side resolutely condemned the hostile actions of the Chinese authorities against Vietnam, as well as against Laos and Kampuchea. The sides confirmed their attempts to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China, stressing that the process of such normalization should not inflict any damage on the interests of third countries.

Questions of comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and states, characterized by deep mutual understanding and integral to each other's successes, were discussed in the course of the meeting. It was stressed that the treaty-based Soviet-Vietnamese relations are acquiring ever greater scope with every passing year and reliably serve the attainment of the tasks of communist and socialist construction set by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 5th Congress of the CPV. They are an important factor of peace and security on the Asian Continent.

Le Duan and Pham Van Dong stated that the CPV and the Vietnamese people fully approve and support the USSR's consistent course directed at ensuring universal security and the peaceful future of mankind. The Vietnamese leaders expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the unselfish aid in the solution of the tasks of socialist construction and the defense of the national sovreignty of the SRV.

It was stressed on the Soviet side that international solidarity with the Vietnamese people, which is building socialism, and comprehensive support for fraternal Vietnam are an invariable course of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The meeting passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Present at the meeting were: from the Soviet side, Sharapov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and from the Vietnamese side, Dong Ngac, assistant to the general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee.

HANOI CITY CPV DELEGATION TOURS MOSCOW

LD112125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, a delegation from the Hanoi City Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam is in Moscow.

During the visit, the Vietnamese comrades became acquainted with the main directions of the activity of the Moscow City party organization. Today the guests visited the Babayev Confectionary Works, where they were told about the work of the collective of the enterprise in increasing efficiency and the quality of its output, and about the activity of the party organization.

In an interview for Soviet television, the head of the delegation Comrade (Tran Vy) candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Hanoi City Party Committee said:

[Begin (Tran Vy) video recording in Vietnamese fading into superimposed translation] I am very glad to visit the capital of the Soviet Union. There has been a meeting with Comrade Grishin, which took place in a cordial and sincere atmosphere. During our visit a plan for cooperation between the city committees of Moscow and Hanoi will be signed. This is without doubt a new step in the development of cooperation between our two fraternal countries. I would like to use this opportunity to express the profound gratitude of the working people of Hanoi for the assistance which is given to us by the CPSU, the USSR Government, and the whole Soviet people in the cause of defending and building our socialist homeland. [end video recording]

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON START OF RIMPAC MANEUVERS

PM110905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Vishnevskiy article under the "Observer's Standpoint on an Event" rubric: "A Turbulent Ocean"]

[Text] Just 3 days ago, President R. Reagan was holding forth enthusiastically about the "highly promising future" that he said awaits the peoples of the Pacific. While doing so, he lamented that the public is not too "well-informed" about U.S. policy in that region. "A lot of good news does not reach" them, he said.

But here is a piece of news from the Pacific which can in no way be described as good. The White House will scarcely be publicizing it, since it does not fit in with the official rhetoric about Washington's love of peace.

The "Rimpac-84" military maneuvers -- maneuvers on an unprecedented scale -- began today in the Pacific Ocean. Rimpac is an abbreviated code name meaning "surface of the Pacific Ocean." The militarists have gone in for things in a big way: 80 warships from 5 countries -- the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand -- ply the immense ocean expanses. Some 250 warplanes roar above the ships. And 50,000 servicemen are taking part in the exercises. The Pentagon is intent on showing its mailed fist -- about 65 ships, including the aircraft carriers Carl Vinson and Enterprise. According to REUTERS, it will be impossible to call it the Pacific Ocean for a whole month because of the deafening roar of guns.

"Rimpac-84" is thelatest in a series of provocative maneuvers -- the very large U.S.-ROK "Team Spirit-84" exercises and the "Global Shield" strategic maneuvers in which areas of water were "bombarded" by cruise and Minuteman missiles -- which the Pentagon has been carrying out since the spring.

The show of military strength which has begun indicates the imperialists' stubborn desire to create yet another front, an eastern front, in the struggle against the socialist states, to form militarist axes and triangles like the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc, and to involve other Pacific states in aggressive groupings.

It is symptomatic that the maneuvers coincide with the massive introduction of American nuclear weapons into the Pacific. The Pentagon plans to equip the U.S. 7th Fleet's ships with Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear warheads, thereby increasing the military threat to all the region's states.

The bellicose circles of imperialism are thus issuing a new challenge to peace-loving peoples, who are demanding, in accordance with the appeal of the USSR and the other socialist states, that the activity of naval fleets be limited and that the arms race on the seas and oceans be curbed.

CPSU'S GREETINGS TO PRK'S HENG SAMRIN REPORTED

BK100600 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Jun 84

["Recent" birthday greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State]

[Text] We regard you, beloved comrade, as a firm communist and internationalist and an outstanding patriot who has made great contributions to the cause of liberating the Kampuchean people from the criminal and genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Under your wise leadership and with the close cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces in the world, the PRK is now gradually advancing toward progress and is building a socialist base for the struggle for peace in the world. We wish you good health and new victories in order to realize the major goals for the development of your nation's social affairs and economy in accordance with the resolution of the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Congress.

We are confident that under your leadership, the KPRP and the PRK will further strengthen and develop the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet Government and consolidate in all aspects the unity and unanimity of the Indochinese peoples in the interest of peace and socialism.

CLAIRE STERLING'S REPORT ON PAPAL ATTACK HIT

LD121003 Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- The June issue of the journal JOURNALIST carries an article, "The Queen of Liars", by Yevgeniy Stanchev, the Bulgarian publicist who exposes a fabrication concocted by Claire Sterling, the American journalist, who wanted in this way to galvanise the bankrupt, but persistently circulated, story about "Bulgarian involvement" in the attempt on the Pope's life.

In his article Yevgeniy Stanchev shows that Claire Sterling was closely connected with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency which was directing her actions and supplied her with materials she needed for her "story". The fact that the CIA tried to call in question the "results" of her "investigation" was only a clumsy attempt to camouflage somehow the connection between them.

The journal says that Claire Sterling has good reasons for anticipating accusations that she was acting as CIA agent, that she did not hesitate to sling mud at the Bulgarian people and their moral principles and that she deliberately mixed up truths with lies and brought into her story real and fictitious people. To believe the American journalist, the article says, the only things the eight million Bulgarians are doing is to recruit spies and assassins, deal in ammunition and arms, smuggle hashish and other narcotic drugs and occasionally go to Moscow for "instructions."

This opus by Miss Sterling went down into "history." And not as a document shedding light on the heinous crime committed against Pope John Paul II, but as an eloquent illustration of an irresponsible, dirty and doomed to failure attack against the countries of socialism.

USSR-ROMANIAN RELATIONS REVIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

PM111341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kukushkin article: "In the Interests of Cooperation; Regarding the 50th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and Romania"]

[Text] The official ceremony of exchanging notes on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Romania was held in Geneva 9 June 1934. This was an important political event completely in accord with the interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples.

Diplomatic relations were established in a complex international situation. The fascist seizure of power in Germany in January 1933, the preparation by the Nazi leadership for aggressive and offensive wars, and the connivance of the Western powers provoked serious concern among the governments of many European countries, including Romania.

The most farsighted representatives of that country's ruling circles had advocated the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union back in the early thirties. There was no doubt that without the cooperation of the great neighboring power, Romania would not be capable of defending its independence from the encroachments of the "Third Reich."

Internal political crisis in Romania and the growth of a revolutionary movement led by the Communists also prompted the ruling circles to embark on the path toward normalization of relations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet public, for its part, valued the establishment of diplomatic relations with Romania as an important contribution to the common cause of peace-loving states opposing the threat of a new war. The Soviet side proposed effective measures to organize and develop good-neighborly relations with Romania.

However, the policy of the Romanian Government regarding the USSR became increasingly inconsistent and two-faced. Although, at the initiative of the Soviet side, in the fall of 1934, telegraph and railroad links were restored and trade and cultural contacts began to be established, Romania's ruling circles took all possible measures to limit Romanian-Soviet cooperation. The Romanian Government repeatedly rejected Soviet proposals to expand diplomatic and political cooperation, particularly in the sphere of creating collective security in Europe.

Against the will of the Romanian people, the military fascist dictatorship drew Romania into an aggressive war against the Soviet Union on the side of Hitler's Germany. This brought much grief and sorrow to Romanian working people. The victories of the Soviet Army, particularly the defeat of one of the strongest groupings of German fascist forces during the Iasi-Kishinev operation, created the conditions for radical changes in the country. Romania's patriotic forces led by the Communist Party stirred up an armed insurrection on 23 August 1944 and overthrew the hated military fascist regime. Romania took part in the defeat of Hitler's Germany in its concluding stage.

Diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Romania were renewed in August 1945, and in 1948 a treaty of alliance was signed between our countries. After Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, the working people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, laid the foundations of socialism in their country and embarked on the path of building a developed socialist society. The Socialist Republic of Romania, in close cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, became -- in a comparatively short historical period -- an industrial agrarian state with major industrial potential, cooperativized agriculture, and developed science and culture. Membership in CEMA and the Warsaw Pact became an important factor for strengthening the international position of Romania.

New opportunities for expanding and consolidating Soviet-Romanian relations were created by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Romania of 7 July 1970, and by the joint Soviet-Romanian statement of 1976. Our all-around cooperation is developing on the basis of these documents.

The Soviet Union has invariably occupied first place in Romania's foreign trade turnover. In this 5-year period, the volume of trade between the two countries has almost doubled in comparison with the preceding period and will amount to R17 billion. More than 120 different national economic projects have been built and commissioned in Romania with the USSR's assistance. In 1980, the Soviet Union and Romania signed a Long-Term Program for the Development of Specialization and Production Sharing Through 1990.

The 4 June talks and conversations in the Kremlin between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, will doubtless be a new impetus for the development of links in all spheres. During the talks, the determination was expressed to continue to make tireless efforts to strengthen ally relations, expand comprehensive mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and improve its forms and methods. The desire to step up links in the political, ideological, cultural, and other spheres was also confirmed.

Soviet people, in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Romania, note with satisfaction that the fruitful cooperation between the two countries helps deepen and expand friendly ties among the socialist states and meets the interests of peace and mutual understanding on the European Continent.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES RCP AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

PM081415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] According to the CPSU-RCP plan for interparty cooperation, an RCP delegation headed by M. Stefan, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and secretary of the RCP Prahova County Committee, was in the Soviet Union 21-28 May.

The Romanian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in the development of agriculture, had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the Belgorod Obkom, and visited a number of agricultural projects and scientific research institutes.

N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had a friendly talk in which V.A. Karlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, and Romanian Ambassador to the USSR T. Dudas took part.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES PZPR PLENUM IN LODZ

PM111115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun -- A PZPR Central Committee plenum held in Lodz discussed the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report "On Further Strengthening the Working Class' Leading Role in Building Socialism in Poland" and the Polish Council of Ministers report "On the Role of Plant Collectives in Fulfilling Economic Targets." The corresponding documents were approved.

The PZPR Central Committee plenum adopted an address to the voters in connection with the forthcoming 17 June elections for local organs of power, the people's councils. It contains an appeal to the working class, the rural working people, and the intelligentsia to take part in the elections and execute their civic and patriotic duty for the sake of the country's further successful development and the strengthening of its security.

In addition to the full and candidate members of the Central Committee, the plenum was attended by 800 workers from the republic's largest industrial enterprises.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered the closing speech at the plenum.

SIWICKI SPEAKS AT USSR-POLISH FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD112203 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A demonstration of Polish-Soviet friendship has taken place in the Janowskie Forest, where during the years of World War II, Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms was sealed in blood, Forty years ago, the Hitlerite occupiers undertook a major operation here against Polish and Soviet partisans under the code-name Sturmwind. Polish-Soviet friendship, General Siwicki, minister of national defense of Poland, said at the meeting, is a historic gain of our people. Thanks to it, the Polish people have been able to acquire independence, to ensure just frontiers for the fatherland, and to create international guarantees of their inviolability and security.

WROCLAW RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK, SOVIET TV

PM111428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Losoto report: "Watching Five Channels"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May -- The local press in Wroclaw has recently started to publish details of Soviet and Czechoslovak television programs along with Polish television programs. This is because the residents of this city of 650,000 inhabitants can receive two Czechoslovak television channels on their blue screens, while programs from Moscow are being relayed by satellite.

This expansion of "telechoice" has found favor among the inhabitants of Wroclaw.

YUGOSLAV CP ORGAN CITED ON LACK OF PARTY UNITY

PM111024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent A. Denisovich dispatch under the general heading "Fraternal Newspapers: Topic of the Day": "Important Task"]

[Text] Belgrade -- The LCY weekly organ KOMMUNIST opens its latest issue with an article on the party's leading role.

The weekly reports that the upcoming LCY Central Committee plenum will examine the issue of the LCY's execution of its leading role in society. It is expected to provide an impetus for a partywide discussion on the situation in the LCY and point to the main avenues of discussion.

The situation in the party, including in its supreme organs, KOMMUNIST goes on to say, is characterized by a lack of ideological congruity and unity of action. This fact is being exploited by antisocialist forces, which are becoming more active. The present stage of Yugoslavia's social development, the weekly points out, requires the consistent execution of the LCY's leading role.

CHERNENKO, CPSU CONDOLENCES ON BERLINGUER'S DEATH

LD111838 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1718 GMT 11 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee:

The CPSU Central Committee announces with deep regret that Enrico Berlinguer, eminent figure of the Italian and the international communist and workers' movement and general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, died on 11 June 1984 at the age of 62 in the city of Padua.

To the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party:

Dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee learned with deep sorrow of the death of Enrico Berlinguer, eminent figure of the Italian and the international communist and workers movement, and general secretary of the Italian Communist party. In Enrico Berlinguer, the working class and all working people of Italy have lost a tested fighter for the vital interests of the working people, an ardent patriot of his motherland, a fighter for peace, democracy, and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses profound condolences to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and to all Communists in Italy on the death of Enrico Berlinguer. The CPSU, on its part, will continue to do everything possible for the further development of fraternal relations with the Italian Communist Party, which is fighting for the interests of the working class, peace, and socialism.

The shining memory of Enrico Berlinguer, remarkable son of the Italian people, will remain forever in our hearts.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

To Comrade Letizia Berlinguer:

On behalf of the Central Committee of our party and on my own behalf, I ask you to accept the expression of our profound condolences on the great loss that has befallen your family and the fraternal Italian Communist Party: the death of Enrico Berlinguer. The shining memory of Enrico Berlinguer, eminent figure of the Italian and international communist and workers movement, will be preserved forever in our hearts.

[Signed] Konstantin Chernenko

To the memory of Enrico Berlinguer

News of great sorrow has been received from Italy. Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, eminent figure in the international communist and workers movement, has died. This is a heavy loss for the Italian Communist Party and all working people of Italy.

The entire life and activities of Enrico Berlinguer were dedicated to the struggle of the Italian Communist Party for the vital interests of Italy's working people, peace, democracy, and social progress.

Enrico Berlinguer was born on 25 May 1922 in the town of Sassari to the family of a lawyer. His youth was spent under the banner of the struggle against fascism of Italy's progressive forces, forces which Enrico Berlinguer joined in 1937. He actively participated in the young people's antifascist movement.

For his revolutionary activity, he was subjected to arrest. In 1944-45, after the liberation of Italy from fascism, Enrico Berlinguer became a member of the Secretariat of the Communist Youth League and leader of the youth magazine VITA MIGLIORE. In 1945, he was elected member of the leading organ of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and in the years 1950-1953, was chairman of that federation. From 1951 to 1954, he was a member of the World Peace Council and then a member of the Bureau of the World Peace Council.

Directed into party work by the leadership of the Italian Communist Party in 1957, Enrico Berlinguer took an active role in Italian Communist Party activity and belonged to the leading organs of the party. Since 1946, Enrico Berlinguer was an elected member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, of which he remained a member until the end of his life. From 1966 to 1975, Enrico Berlinguer was a member of the Italian Communist Party Politburo. From 1969 to 1972, he was deputy general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. From March 1972, he was general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. In all his posts, Enrico Berlinguer showed himself to be an active and talented organizer of the masses. Together with Palmiro Togliatti and Luigi Longo, Enrico Berlinguer devoted much strength and energy transforming the Italian Communist Party into a genuine party of the masses, into a major force of the whole nation fighting for the interests of the working class and all working people of Italy, for the cause of peace, democracy, and social progress.

Enrico Berlinguer did much work in defending the interests of the working people of Italy as a deputy in parliament. Speaking in parliament recently on a draft anti-labor law proposed by the government, Enrico Berlinguer, on behalf of his party, sharply criticized the attempt by the country's ruling circles to lay the whole burden of the social and economic crisis being experienced by Italy upon the shoulders of the working people.

Enrico Berlinguer enjoyed great popularity in Italy, not just as leader of the Italian Communist Party, but as a man who possessed personal modest and sensitive and benevolent attitudes toward people. Enrico Berlinguer visited the Soviet Union on more than one occasion. Visiting our country, he became acquainted with the achievements of the Soviet people in various fields and noted the contribution of the USSR to the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, and the strengthening of cooperation and friendship among peoples.

The memory of Enrico Berlinguer will remain forever in the hearts of Soviet Communists.

We have broadcast an announcement of the CPSU Central Committee on the death of Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Partya; the condolences of the CPSU Central Committee to the Italian Communist Party; the telegram from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to Letizia Berlinguer; and an announcement to the memory of Enrico Berlinguer.

INCLUSION OF W. BERLIN IN EC ELECTIONS PROTESTED

LD111417 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- The following statement was handed over to the ambassador of Great Britain in Moscow at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR today:

"Regular elections to the "European Parliament" are held in the member states of the European Community on June 14-17, this year.

It is planned to bring West Berlin, too, into the elections. It is meant that West Berlin representatives will become deputies of the "European Parliament" from the Federal Republic of Germany and will be vested with equal rights with them.

The Soviet side would like again to draw the attention of the Government of Great Britain to the fact that attempts at drawing West Berlin as a sort of component part of the FRG into the process of the state-political integration of the countries of Western Europe are incompatible with the legal and actual status of the city. West Berlin does not belong to the FRG and is not governed by it. The competence of the European Community does not and may not apply to it.

West Berlin's participation in the elections to the "European Parliament" would mean a flagrant violation of the four-power agreement of September 3, 1971, and would run counter to the obligation of the sides recorded in it not to change unilaterally the situation in the area covered by the agreement.

The Soviet side expects that the Government of Great Britain will regard this message with due attention and will take necessary measures to prevent the above-mentioned violation of the four-power agreement, the violation the entire responsibility for the possible consequences of which would rest entirely with the Western side.

Statements of identical contents were also handed over to the ambassador of France and the acting minister-counsellor of the Embassy of the U.S.A. in Moscow.

FRG AID TO AFGHAN 'FREEDOM FIGHTERS' SCORED

LD111449 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

A resolution passed in the FRG's Bundestag recently is an example of political hysterics and hypocrisy. The deputies of the parties represented in the West German parliament voted for the document which urges the country's government to "increase humanitarian aid to the Afghan fighters for freedom".

During the debate in the Bundestag, a shower of slander was uttered from its rostrum against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, with which, it is in place to recall, the FRG maintains diplomatic relations. Attempts were made again and again to distort the internationalist character of the assistance being rendered by the limited contingent of Soviet troops to the people of Afghanistan in its struggle against the counter-revolutionary and imperialist reactionary forces.

A particular zeal was shown by Jurgen Todenhoefer, a deputy from the CDU, an invariable participant in all political provocations against the DRA. More than once already, upon donning an oriental robe, a shaggy hat and high boots he has crawled together with counter-revolutionary bands from Pakistan into Afghan territory, was present during punitive actions of counter-revolutionaries, and filmed schools and desecrated mosques burned by the bandits, the blown-up enterprises and the dead bodies of killed peaceful citizens, and then appeared on television, frightening the West German man in the street by tales about "atrocities of the Kabul regime and Soviet soldiers."

The provocateur with parliamentary immunity in an ultimatum form demanded that the FRG's television "give a more extensive coverage to events in Afghanistan", obviously expecting to continue his slanderous monologues during his TV appearances.

Concluding the debate, Alois Mertes (CDU), minister of state in the FRG's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, promised on behalf of the Bonn cabinet to increase "humanitarian aid to the Afghan fighters for freedom", the aid which will amount to 45 million marks in the current year.

Like in the past, this money, just as the funds raised through the "charitable" organization "Help" existing in the FRG, will be used to equip and arm counter-revolutionary formations and to continue the indeclared war against Afghanistan.

But the point is not only in that. The anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign in connection with this undeclared war is being conducted in the FRG on the principles which were widely used in Hitlerite Germany and which are again being revived on the Rhine today. Can one describe otherwise the official decision of Bonn to issue the so-called "documentation" on "crimes" which were allegedly perpetrated by the peoples of the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries "against Germans in the period of the Second World War". How can one describe otherwise the wave of revanchist "rallies", "meetings", and "congresses" which is sweeping the FRG and at which not only the leaders of revanchist "landsmannschaften" with an aggregate membership of about 2.5 million, but also official spokesmen of the FRG's Government put forward demands for a revision of European borders?

Today, 39 years after the World War Two ended, the FRG is still far from overcoming the grim past. This is evidenced by neonazism which has impudently reared its head and which is openly connived at by official authorities. This is evidenced by the vindication and sheltering of fascist war criminals: Out of approximately 87,000 former butchers whose hands are stained with the blood of millions, only six thousand underwent a deserved punishment in the FRG while the rest have been acquitted or got off with laughable fines.

Is not it their spirit that impels those West German parliamentarians who try to shift the historical blame for the peoples' suffering in the years of the past war at somebody else's door.

Anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet nonsense voiced from the rostrum of the Bundestag by Jurgen Todenhoefer and his like and the slander by the revanchists as to "crimes" allegedly perpetrated against the Germans during the war are the two sides of the same coin.

GROMYKO RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

LD111657 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received the Ambassador of France in Moscow Claude Arnaud at his request.

A number of questions connected with the coming visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to the Soviet Union was discussed during the conversation.

FRANCE-USSR SOCIETY NATIONAL CONGRESS ENDS

LD112056 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Le Mans (Sarthe Department) June 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

The 16th national congress of the "France-USSR" Society came to a close today at the local palace of congresses. At its final meeting, its participants unanimously approved a declaration expressing resolve to further work tirelessly for the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between France and the Soviet Union.

In connection with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of France which is to be observed this year, as well as the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the routing of German fascism, the delegates of the congress recalled the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in these developments of historic importance. The meeting between the "star brothers" -- the Soviet and French cosmonauts Aleksandr Ivanchenkov and Jean-Loup Chretien, who had taken part in the joint Soviet-French space flight in summer 1982, was one of the highlights of the congress.

The congress ended with the election of the steering bodies of the "France-USSR" society. The well-known French writer, president of the Goncourt Academy, winner of the Lenin Peace Prize Herve Bazin, who was elected member of the national committee of the society, stressed in a TASS interview that the society played a noble and extremely important part in improving the mutual understanding between the Soviet and French peoples and in bringing them closer together.

MARCHAIS' SPEECH AT ELECTION RALLY CITED

LD111730 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 11 Jun 84

Paris Jun3 11 TASS -- The French Communist Party needs millions of votes that will be cast for the Communists to check the onslaught of the right-wing forces, to solve urgent problems and to honor the obligations that it took in 1981 when the agreement on the program of left-wing forces was attained, said Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, who heads the list of Communists at the elections to the European Parliament.

Speaking at an election rally in Saint Etienne, Georges Marchais called the attention of the audience to positive aspects of work of the left-wing government and at the same time demonstrated the scale of unresolved problems. "It is absolutely obvious", Georges Marchais said, "that it is impossible to solve the problem of unemployment, while continuing to eliminate jobs. It is impossible to solve the problem of protecting the purchasing power of the working people, while enroaching on it".

It is important that decisions, different from those being taken now, be worked out, as the main question is to organise an offensive on the forces of the capital", Georges Marchais said.

The general secretary of the French Communist Party emphasised the importance of the existence of a wide and united popular movement and a strong Communist Party in the country. He came out in favor of concerted action of all working people. Georges Marchais urged his audience, all active members of the Communist Party to use the week remaining before the elections to make every effort to ensure active voting for the list of Communists.

FINNISH SDP ISSUES FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

LD111735 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] A news item from Lahti notes that the 33rd Congress of the Finnish Social Democratic Party adopted a statement that says that the trustful neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland are the foundation of Finland's foreign policy. The document also notes that relations between Finland and the Soviet Union continue to develop despite fluctuations in international politics. The SDP congress stressed that in the current tense international situation, the declaration of northern Europe as a nuclear weapons-free zone is a topical task.

U.S. MOVING TOWARD GREATER CAUTION IN MIDEAST

PM111110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "But Is It Not Time To Call a Halt?"]

[Text] It is 2 years since the Israeli Government -- with the blessing of its U.S. "strategic ally" -- perfidiously invaded neighboring Lebanon and unleashed unprovoked aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. What are the results of these 2 years? Although blood is still being shed on Lebanese soil and the Israeli aggressors are occupying one-third of the long-suffering country, it is probably no exaggeration to say that in the past months and years significant and highly instructive events have taken place that did not figure in the planes of Washington and Tel Aviv. Let us start with the fact that it was here, during this period, that the U.S. Administration received one of the most convincing proofs of the absolute futility of the "position of strength" policy it has adopted. This was specifically expressed of the Israeli aggression, to carry out open armed interference in Lebanon.

An equally convincing failure was suffered by the Near East aspect of this "position of strength" policy of the American-Israeli partners in international piracy. It is obvious that the time is past when Tel Aviv's rulers could unceremoniously carry out armed adventures against their Arab neighbors and then reap their political fruits. There is no doubt that Israel is still a dangerous and aggressive state armed to the teeth and enjoying the unreserved support of bellicose U.S. imperialism, since it acts as its faithful rook. But events in Lebanon in the last 2 years have shown that the Arabs are by no means the "defenseless lambs" that the greedy Israeli wolf imagined and they can stand up for themselves, quite successfully too.

You only have to recall that, although the Israeli aggression against Lebanon is now in its third year, Tel Aviv has not managed to achieve any of its objectives -- and there were several of them. Primarily Begin, Sharon, and others of that ilk threatened to wipe the PLO from the face of the earth forever. As is known, nothing came of that perfidious venture. The Israeli aggressors and their U.S. patrons may, it is true, object that they have managed to aggravate the contradictions and split the ranks of the PLO, weakening its combat capability, but even this would be another illusion. There is no doubt that very soon the PLO leadership will successfully overcome the differences that have emerged and will once again rally its ranks closely on a patriotic basis, a basis of anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle.

The Israeli aggressors harbored equally serious hopes with regard to Lebanon as well. It seemed to Tel Aviv that with the aid of incomparably superior armed force, it would manage to bring the Lebanese people to their knees, bring to power a government in Beirut that was completely subservient to it, and thereby implicate another Arab state after Egypt in the notorious Camp David process. This was the aim of the agreement with Lebanon of 17 May 1983, forced on the latter by Israel and the United States. The overt U.S. armed interference in that country, undertaken under cover of the NATO "multinational forces," was designed to help carry this out. And, finally, by no means last on the list of priority aims of the 1982 Israeli aggression was the task of trying, through blackmail and military pressure, to weaken Syrian and remove it from the vanguard of the overall anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle.

Now, so to speak, the "interim result" of the U.S. and Israeli military adventure in Lebanon is generally known. With the support of Syria and other Arab states, the Lebanese people have managed to cancel the shackling 17 May 1983 agreement with Israel. The U.S. Marines were forced to hurriedly embark on the ships of the U.S. naval armada, which in turn was forced to move further away from Lebanese shores. A government of national reconciliation has been created in Lebanon which, though it is operating under extremely difficult conditions, is nonetheless continuing dialogue between the conflicting sides with a view to ending the Lebanese internal political crisis. Syria has not only stood up the blackmail, military pressure, and provocations of the American-Israeli "strategic allies," but has also considerably consolidated its own political and military positions.

But, unfortunately, the lessons that have been delivered have not benefitted the Israeli aggressors and their Washington patrons, who have raised terrorism to the rank of state policy. The threat of a military adventure against Syria has not been removed from the agenda. Tel Aviv has activated its agents in Lebanon in an attempt to prevent at any price the halting of the civil war and hamper the achievement of national reconciliation in the country. Referring to the continuing occupation of southern Lebanon, THE NEW YORK TIMES said recently: "Two years later, Israel is still conducting combat operations there and incurring losses. No week goes by without a guerrilla attack on Israeli soldiers occupying southern Lebanon...The price Israel pays for its actions is growing all the time and there is no end in sight."

I would venture to disagree with the conclusion about an end. Judging by the turbulent demonstrations with which the Lebanese people marked the second anniversary of Israeli aggression, this end is not far off and it looks just as shameful as the fate of all occupiers has been, is, and will be. Unless, of course, Tel Aviv -- even if belatedly -- realizes the need to fulfill UN Security Council Resolution 508 and 509.

As for the Israeli rulers' patrons -- the U.S. Administration -- the impression emerges that, learning from bitter experience, it is now striving toward greater caution. Especially as even those Arab leaders who consider themselves friends of Washington have shown during the latest aggravation of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict that after Lebanon, they prefer to keep their distance from the Americans. But it is not impossible that the Near East has only obtained an "election respite" from the United States. After all, Secretary of State Shultz says that he is not writing a full period after the Lebanese story but merely a comma or a semicolon! But if you ask any person of good will, he will say without hesitation that it is high time a halt was called to U.S. military adventures. And not just in the Near East.

PAKISTANI-IRANIAN ANTI-SOVIET STANCES ASSAILED

NC081028 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Some time ago the Pakistani newspaper JANG, which is highly skilled and very experienced in the publication of anti-Soviet forgeries, went so far as to allege that the Soviet Union and the United States have signed a confidential agreement on struggling against the Islamic Revolution in Iran. IRNA immediately disseminated this outright lie. This was no accident. That news agency, like other official Iranian mass media, daily infers that there is collusion between the two superpowers and tries to equate the peace-loving policy of the socialist Soviet Union with the aggressive policy of the imperialist United States.

Although Iran's social circles have been the targets of these big lies for years, the authors of these fabrications have not received any credit for their efforts because the sincere nature of Soviet policy is very clear, as are its great differences with the U.S. policy on the international scene and on Iran.

The United States and the other imperialist governments -- whose efforts to save the monarchy from inevitable defeat and stifle the 11 February revolution have been foiled -- are now trying for the 6th year running, by pressuring Iranian reaction, to step by step revive their monopolies in Iran.

As before, they pitilessly attempt to exploit the Iranian people in connivance with local entrepreneurs. The Soviet Union, however, greatly contributed to the victory of the 11 February revolution and, together with the other socialist countries, unflinchingly supports the Iranian people's desire for independence and progress. Efforts to equate the policies of the socialist countries with those of the imperialist governments are doomed to fail, while those who try to do so reveal the antipopular aspects of their activities and further disgrace themselves with each passing day.

A famous adage says that water is muddy from its source. The author's fees for JANG's anti-Soviet slanders are paid out of Washington's $3.2 billion loan to Pakistan for the implementation of a pro-U.S. Pakistani policy to subjugate Pakistan and other nations; and to disseminate discriminatory and fraudulent reports about the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The sources from which Iran -- which is desperately clinging to JANG's forgeries -- receives its reports also cannot be considered reliable or truthful in any way.

PERESADA REVIEWS EGYPTIAN ELECTION RESULTS

PM070950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "After the Elections"]

[Text] Cairo -- Elections to the Egyptian National Assembly (parliament) have taken place. The country's new supreme legislative organ has been formed on the basis of the results. Only two of the five parties contesting seats in the assembly -- the National Democratic Party (NDP) and the right-wing bourgeois New Wafd Party -- have obtained mandates.

The present elections differed markedly from the last ones in 1979 during President as-Sadat's rule. Opposition circles were not subject to repression during the election campaign as they were previously, and enjoyed much greater freedom of action. Moreover, a proportional system for determining the winners was introduced. However, despite opposition protests, a rule was established whereby any party that was successful in individual electoral districts but failed to achieve 8 percent of the overall votes cast in the country was deprived of the right to be represented in the National Assembly.

This rule was one of the main reasons why the three other parties, including the National Progressive (left-wing) Unionist Grouping, find themselves outside parliament. However, the National Progressive Unionist Grouping, despite a number of hostile incidents at the local level, was supported in many districts, particularly in industrial centers, and in view of the votes it won, could have had its faction in the assembly. However, as a result of the 8-percent "threshold," it does not have a single deputy. The Socialist Labor Party and the Liberal Socialist Party found themselves in a similar position.

As expected, the ruling party again secured a dominant position in parliament, obtaining 391 seats out of 448. At the same time, the New Wafd Party, which has the remaining 57 seats, made marked progress. Although it does not have all that many votes, the strengthening of the New Wafd Party, whose leaders are opposed to the gains of the 1952 July Revolution carried out under An-Nasir's leadership and orient themselves toward the United States, has been met with disquiet in the country. This disquiet is all the more justified as the pressure on the NDP from the right will now be particularly marked owing to the left-wing opposition's absence from parliament.

The National Assembly elections, which have revealed a whole spectrum of opposing forces, marked a new stage in Egypt's political life. The near future will show what this stage will be.

DECLINING ECONOMIC SITUATION IN EGYPT NOTED

PM111414 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 24 May publishes on page 3 under the headline "Living on Hope; The Socioeconomic Situation of Working People in Egypt," a 2,000-word reportage by special correspondents R. Kolchanov and Y. Tyunkov, datelined Cairo and Moscow, May, on the position of ordinary working people in Egypt. Because of the "open door" policy as regards foreign capital, the authors say, the economic situation in the country is now detrimental to the ordinary working people: The foreign debt has grown, the state sector has declined, unemployment has grown, and wages have decreased. Egyptian working people "secured certain achievements in the social sphere" in the first 20 years after the 1952 revolution, they continue, but these have now largely "been eroded", and, though there have been "some positive changes" since As-Sadat's assassination, "most ordinary Egyptians continue to live only on hope."

AL-HASAN MARKS PLO FOUNDING AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD081942 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Jun 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] A press conference was held at the PLO mission in Moscow on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PLO. Prominent Palestinian personalities at the conference, such as Mahmud Abbas -- Abu Mazin, member of the PLO Executive Committee and member of the Fatah Central Committee -- and Khalid al-Hasan -- Abu Sa'id, member of the Central Committee of Fatah -- spoke about the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and answered the many questions put to them by Soviet journalists.

[Begin Khalid al-Hasan recording] If we note that following World War II, the centers of international power became Washington and Moscow, then we can also note quite clearly that the conflict in the Middle East became a conflict between the idea of monopolizing international domination and the idea of cooperation among all peoples and countries of the world for peace. Thus we can understand the reasons for the absence of real solutions to the main Middle East issues, and particularly the question of Palestine, the question of Lebanon and the Gulf war. The unlimited support given by Washington to Israel and the extent the alliance between them has reached — it has become a strategic alliance -- mean the continuation of the domination and expansion of this domination by racist Zionism, which is protected by U.S. ambitions to control and monopolize the Middle East. From this we can say that the establishment of the PLO in 1964-65 represented the beginning of a challenge, and not only at the level of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation; this challenge was also directed against the colonialist powers as a whole. This is because the triumph of the struggle of the Palestinian people means a defeat for the colonialist monopolist ideology seeking world domination.

The defeat of the Palestinian struggle and the Arab peoples means a victory for colonialism and racism in the Middle East and ultimately in the Third World. To be more precise, the Palestinian struggle in the Middle East, which began with the founding of the PLO and the Fatah movement in 1965, represents the struggle between the supporters of peace in the world -- the supporters of the principles stipulated by the UN and Human Rights Charters, the supporters of the international system based on justice -- and the enemies of all these values.

In this ferocious battle, we do not entertain dreams; we do not ask for the impossible. We express the deepest human feelings in the solutions we submit for the Palestinian question -- that we all live in a democratic state where we shall all be equal before the law. Until this is realized, we shall exercise our right to self-determination and to the establishment of our independent state. But these rights at the current stage of history are regrettably not being acknowledged with regard to the Palestinian people in their struggle for their natural right -- self-determination. This means that we will continue our struggle in order to arrive at a just solution based on international principles and legitimacy. If this is realized peacefully, then so be it, otherwise, we will continue the struggle until we regain the rights of our people. History ultimately is on our side. [end recording]

U.S. FAVORS ASSUMING ADMINISTRATION OF NAMIBIA

LD082141 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] RSA Prime Minister Botha has proposed to the U.S. President and the heads of a number of West European NATO member-states that they assume the administrative functions in Namibia, the South African news agency, SAPA, reports. It points out that the idea of including Namibia in NATO's sphere of action was expounded upon by Botha to Thatcher, Britain's prime minister, and to Kohl, the FRG's federal chancellor, during his recently concluded visit to London and Bonn.

The proposal of the racist regime's ringleader was immediately readily seized upon by the Washington administration. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, is urgently leaving to discuss the implementation of this idea with the South African prime minister. He has already undertaken to secure support for Pretoria's plan from the U.S. allies.

Meanwhile, at a press conference in Washington, a State Department spokesman spoke in justification of the legitimate nature of this initiative. The RSA Government, he claimed, is, as it were, acting in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435. However, this claim is a gross and deliberate distortion of the very essence of that resolution. It is well known that that document again declares the RSA to be a country unlawfully occupying Namibia and makes it the RSA's duty to immediately withdraw its occupation troops. The resolution provides for holding free democratic elections in Namibia and the proclamation of its independence.

It must be remembered that the Western powers, including the United States, Britain and the FRG, voted in the Security Council for the resolution. Since then, 5 years have already elapsed, but the resolution has still not been implemented because of the obstructionist position of precisely those states. What maneuvers indeed have they not resorted to in order to prevent the realization of the Namibians' legitimate right to be the masters in their own country?

The reason for the endless political machinations by the Western powers regarding Namibia is simple. After all, more than 60 percent of its gross national product is assimilated by the concerns and cartels of those countries. Therefore, there is a kind of logic in the fact that the Pretoria regime has proposed to its partners in the colonial plundering of Namibia -- that is, to the United States and other NATO countries -- that they join the occupation of the country. It is clearly not fortuitous that this proposal has come immediately after the adoption of the Washington Declaration by the NATO Council session, which plainly speaks of the plans of the aggressive bloc to expand the georgraphy of its actions in order to safeguard the vital interests of the West.

But, as everywhere else, the West's interests in southern Africa, and in particular in Namibia, are hostile to the vital aspirations of the peoples. It is for this reason that Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization and leader of the Namibian patriots, has resolutely rejected Botha's so-called initiative. The people of Namibia, he said, do not want to live under the united authority of the imperialist powers.

YEPISHEV RECEIVES CUBAN ARMY DELEGATION

PM111144 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Cuban Political Workers in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces led by Colonel Armando Martinez Alvarez, chief of the Party Organizational Work Directorate and deputy chief of the Central Political Directorate of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, was in the Soviet Union 28 May through 5 June at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

There was an exchange of experience at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on topical questions of party organizational work in the armies of the two fraternal countries. The guests visited the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy and met with the command, the professorial and teaching staff, and students.

In the Leningrad Military District, the delegation familiarized itself with the activity of the district's political directorate and the political department of a formation, with the organization of party political work, and with the tasks being tackled by the district troops to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. There was a Soviet-Cuban friendship meeting in one of the district's units.

The Cuban political workers visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and familiarized themselves with the monuments to the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor glory and with the sights of Moscow and Leningrad.

The Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces political workers were received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The delegation of Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces political workers left for home on 5 June.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES CUBAN JUSTICE MINISTER

PM071216 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers on 5 June received Juan Escalona Reguera, minister of justice of the Republic of Cuba, and had a talk with him.

The talk was attended by USSR Minister of Justice V.V. Kravtsov.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS CITED ON CIA-PLANNED ATTACKS

LD100606 Moscow TASS in English 0547 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Managua June 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

The counter-revolutionaries' villainous attack on the southern zone of Nicaragua was planned by the CIA with the aim of setting Nicaragua and Costa Rica at loggerheads and aggravating the already strained situation in this part of Central America, stated Roberto Calderon a spokesman for the Nicaraguan Ministry of Defence. He is heading a Nicaraguan delegation to participate in the work of the commission for the supervision of the situation on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border. The commission was set up recently within the framework of the "Contadora Group".

At its latest meeting the commission inquired into the consequences of the bandit attack which was made recently by U.S. hirelings from the territory of Costa Rica. A counter-revolutionary band attacked the Nicaraguan border post of Penas Blancas and the nearby populated localities.

Hirelings of the U.S. espionage agency, according to existing data, are planning to attack the big Nicaraguan settlement of Cardenas soon. For this operation they are concentrating forces in the Costa Rican town of Liberted which is on the same line as Cardenas.

Somozistas' armed attacks do not cease in the north of Nicaragua. The Reagan administration seeks to intimidate the Nicaraguan people through terror, to destroy the republic's economy, and to undermine the process of socio-economic transformations started by the Sandinist revolution five years ago.

The National Reconstruction Government has reported that as a result of the recent attack by more than 600 bandits on the northern city of Ocotal alone, a great damage was inflicted upon the country. The CIA's hirelings destroyed some industrial facilities of the city and storages with farm products. Classes in 80 primary schools of the republic's northern departments are paralysed owing to unceasing armed provocations by U.S. hirelings.

However, notwithstanding U.S. imperialism's aggressive actions, the Nicaraguan Government shows constant concern for the working people and allocates considerable funds to improve their position. Damaris Cortez, director of the development programmes of the Ministry of Health, has said that the construction of a new big hospital for the workers of the capital is to begin in Managua soon. Medical centres will also be built in Esteli and Matagalpa Departments.

The Nicaraguan Government has decided to set up a national commission to give aid to the fighting-men of the Sandinist People's Army, militia, reservists and all those who arms in hand repulse the aggression of the USA and its hirelings.

COLOMBIAN CP CHIEF ANALYZES COUNTRY'S SITUATION

PM111413 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 May in its First Edition, publishes on page 4 under the headline "Rejecting Washington's Diktat," a 2,400-word article by Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Communist Party of Colombia Central Committee, on the current economic and political situation in his country. The country is beset by many problems, he says: Externally by the "threat of U.S. imperialist adventurism" in view of Colombia's proximity to Central America; and internally by its "dependence on imperialism" in the "economic, technological, military, cultural, and financial spheres" and the internal political conflicts, particularly the long-standing conflict between the partisans and the authorities.

When President Betancur came to power in 1982, matters were improved somewhat, Vieira continues: Internally by lifting the state of emergency and granting greater political freedom; and externally by joining the Nonaligned Movement and helping form the "Contadora Group." Vieira goes on to say that "the Communist Party of Colombia does not share all of President Betancur's opinions about the contemporary international situation, but it believes that under present conditions in Colombia, the foreign policy he is pursuing is a step forward in comparison with the preceding period." He also says that the Communist Party's main tasks are to "reject U.S. diktat," "achieve unity of action" among the working class and democratic circles, and "implement progressive transformations in Colombia in the interests of the working people," particularly in view of the recent murder of the justice minister and the reintroduction of a state of emergency.

ALIYEV CHAIRS TYNDA BAM SESSION, NOTES PROBLEMS

LD071516 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 7 Jun 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, an on-the-spot session of the USSR Council of Ministers' Commission on Building the Baykal-Amur Railroad [BAM] was held today in Tynda.

Progress on the BAM was examined. The commission noted the work enthusiasm among the builders of the line. Its overall construction is being carried out at a rapid pace and plans for building and assembly work are overfulfilled every year. As it continues to be built, BAM works ever more energetically for the 5-year plan. The BAM, on which last year alone 18,600,000 tons of cargo was carried, has been organized. Along the route, at places which until quite recently were isolated in the depths of the taiga, dynamically developing settlements and young towns with good amenities have sprung up.

At the same time, the commission made a critical analysis of a series of shortcomings and unresolved problems which are slowing down the successful completion of work on the BAM. Concrete measures were laid down for hastening the building of the Severomuyskiy and Kodar tunnels, which is being carried out in difficult geological conditions.

In summing up results of the commission's work, Comrade Aliyev emphasized the great political and economic significance of the initiatives put forward by the collective of BAM workers, and discussed the paramount tasks facing them in order to ensure the inauguration of rail traffic along the whole length of the line ahead of schedule.

Difficulty at Kodar Tunnel

LD111311 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; L. Elin video report from BAM's Kodar Tunnel]

[Summary] Kodar welcomed us in the first few days of June with quite unsummer-like weather. Here the Kodar Tunnel -- the last tunnel on the Chita section of the Baykal-Amur Railroad -- is being built. The tunnel is only 2 km in length, but its construction is complicated by the fact that it passes through a zone of continuous permafrost with unstable rocks.

"When just 170 meters of tunnelling remained to be done, a fracture that had not been detected by the surveying geologists was discovered. The broken edges, sandy and clay rocks and water thawed out and started to fall into the tunnel. Further tunnelling by the mining method became impossible. The decision was made to fill the hollows that had formed with a cement solution through boreholes drilled in the mountain range in order to strengthen the arch of the tunnel. The will and skill of people proved stronger than the natural obstacles. Tunnelling work is now being continued." [video shows fallen rock in tunnel, miners examining site and excavating machinery removing material]

In a little over 5 months' time trains are due to run through the Kodar Tunnel.

[Video interview with O.V. Alimukhambetov, deputy chief of BAM Tonnelstroy]
[Alimukhambetov] The workers are making every effort to see that the first trains pass through the Kodar Tunnel on time. Good work is being performed.

EDITORIAL ON NEED FOR OLD TO MAKE WAY FOR YOUNG

PM110935 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Educating Through Trust"]

[Text] The chairman of the well-known Geroy Kolkhoz in Vologda Oblast, A.V. Kolesov, asked a young engineer, L.M. Vlasov, to come to his office, and said:

"Leonid, I want to nominate you for the post of chairman."

"And what are you going to do, Aleksandr Viktorovich?"

"Be your deputy or a team leader, for instance."

"But who will listen to me if you are alongside?!"

A few days later, at a general meeting of kolkhoz members, Kolesov proposed that the young engineer be elected chairman. Attempts to persuade him to remain in his post were in vain. Aleksandr Viktorovich not only refused to heed their requests, but informed them that in any case he was going away from the village for a year, explaining that wounds sustained at the front had to be treated. And the young engineer became chairman.

A year passed. The old chairman returned and was heartily gratified to see that the kolkhoz had lost none of its former glory.

I was reminded of this story by K.U. Chernenko's recent speech during his meeting at the Serp i Molot Plant. "And we, too, when young were not enthused by edifying remarks and sermons," Konstantin Ustinovich said. "Trust and responsibility for work assigned are the best educators of people."

Let us agree that the action of that experienced chairman raises considerable problems even today. It was argued over then, too. What caprice, it was said. What is most attractive in this story is the kolkhoz leader's wisdom and courage. This example offers an excellent opportunity to see clearly and boldly all the diversity and complexity of the actual process of trusting a young person.

Indeed, is it ever easy to place work that one has organized and developed and into which one has put one's intellect and energy into someone else's hands? And all the more so if those hands belong to someone whose character is not at all like one's own? Of course, it is not easy. And in order to just step aside of one's own accord one must have really keen sense of duty, an awareness of personal responsibility, competence, boldness, intuition, and political and economic feeling, that is to say, everything which ultimately goes to make up a communist leader's standpoint.

Let us note that the front-line veteran was not mistaken in his pupil. Leonid Mikhaylovich Vlasov worked subsequently as manager of the rayon Selkhoztekhnika and chairman of the rayispolkom...He now heads the Kirillovskiy Rayon party organization. Once when we were chatting together, he gave this episode as the main lesson in civic spirit in his life. It was clear that his thoughts had returned to it repeatedly and that he feels the inspiring strength of that initial act of great trust to this very day.

I am relating this story in such detail in order to emphasize a position of principle, namely, that the selection, placement, and education of cadres is the direct duty of every party committee, every soviet, and every economic organ.

That is why it is so important that a leader should always examine people in a penetrating way, and that once he has noticed that a worker has the attributes of an organizer and the ability to attract comrades to him, to unite them, and lead, he should consider it his duty to keep a close eye on him and do everything possible to provide him with the opportunity of realizing those valuable qualities. It is especially important to be extremely sensitive toward young specialists, to stimulate their independence and initiative, and to allocate responsible sections to them.

It is not by chance that we are expressing a certain concern with regard to so-called psychological inertia. Observations show that it is precisely this which quite frequently hampers increased efficiency in party and soviet work, the improvement of the management system, and the mastering of the principles of new economic thinking. And although mentality and receptiveness to the new are not in general determined by age, we must acknowledge that young people do not carry the burden of out-of-date habits. They more easily grasp progressive ideas and bold concepts, even though a reasonable risk is involved.

There is an increasing awareness of this in many party organizations and local soviets. Let us look at how many young people have been promoted into the new staff of party committees and into those self-same soviets. In Moscow Oblast alone there are 176 people under 30 working as chairmen and secretaries of ispolkoms of rural and settlement soviets! And in Dukhovitskiy Rayon, for example, the best soviet is the Dedinovskiy Soviet, which is headed by the young Communist Nikolay Fedechkin.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondents once came across an interesting fact on the order-bearing S.M. Kirov Kolkhoz, which is famous throughout the Upper Volga region. They arrived at the farm when a session of the farm board was in progress. They looked in at the hall and could not believe their eyes: Kolkhoz Chairman Vyacheslav Vasilyevich looked almost a veteran, surrounded by young men and women, although he was known to be under forty. Afterwards, the visitors naturally asked the kolkhoz members why they placed such high trust in people who are young and still, as it were, inexperienced. It turned out that the former chairman had been a very authoritarian, talented organizer and educator who had one small character trait which threatened to impede the kolkhoz' further development. He very much liked to top off the kolkhoz' coffers and to maintain enormous reserve sums untouched. But the needs of the time were otherwise -- a rapid improvement of working conditions and social renewal of the countryside were required. The veteran probably realized this, but was unable to help himself. Then a young agronomist was nominated as his successor. He vigorously supported in the party committee, and then at the general meeting, the idea of forming a young board.

Unfortunately, practice shows that such a committed party approach is still far from universally or always displayed. Not so long ago, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA described how in Orlov Oblast's Orlovskiy Rayon a clearly compromised director, S.S. Borodulin, who moreover was unable to get along with people, was being shifted from one leadership post to another, although the oblast had no shortage at all of energetic, skilled specialists who had clearly been in secondary posts for too long.

Practice shows that so-called irreplaceable leaders are mostly found where work with the cadre reserve is badly organized. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, points to this directly, emphasizing that there is still too much formalism in the important matter of cadre selection, and this holds back the influx of new forces into crucial party, soviet, and economic work.

Experience shows that the promotion to leadership work of people who have comprehensively proved themselves in specific work and in fulfillment of responsible assignments is wholly justified.

Haste here is no less harmful than so-called overdelay. Promotion without adequate study and practical experience is fraught with dangerous consequences both for the young person and for the work. Thus, in a conversation with A.M. Paramonov, RSFSR textile industry minister, we tried to elucidate why there are still a considerable number of formal directives coming from the sector's staff which are not backed up by the corresponding material and technical resources and organizational measures. In considering the reasons for and consequences of this phenomenon, the minister mentioned a tidy three-digit figure -- the size of the Komsomol organization apparatus. According to his observation, it is specialists "lacking experience" of production and without a thorough knowledge of its particularities and finer points who most readily generate paperwork which, even if it is formulated in conformity with existing provisions and instructions, fails to take any account of the real situation and difficulties. These "promotees" essentially turn into functionaries: they lack the outlook and the joy which genuine creativity alone can give.

I should like to draw attention here to another not unimportant factor. Trust in young people does not exclude, but, on the contrary, presupposes a simultaneously solicitous and respectful attitude toward experienced leading cadres. Party committees should display tact and particular sensitivity in seeking to achieve a sensible combination of the energy of youth with the greater experience of maturity. Only such a combination is capable of promoting the fullest display of labor collectives' creative potential and, in the final analysis, of ensuring the success of any work.

The fundamental question of placing trust in young people is not, of course, restricted just to administrative problems. There is, under modern conditions, with the growth in the scale of economic and cultural construction, a need for greater concern to ensure that trust is placed into young hands in every area, since this will undoubtedly facilitate the formation and education of the new generation. Let us look at another example. Everyone today is aware of the "This is my construction site!" movement on the Baykal-Amur Railroad. This relay nas now been taken up by those who operate the railroad too. They are working under the slogan, "This is my railroad!" Although it has not yet proved possible everywhere along this enormous route to avoid elements of formalism in competition, the movement on the whole has yielded excellent results, in the form of an accelerated work rate and economical use of resources. This success has been made possible chiefly through young people being given great autonomy, their patriotic upsurge having received considerable party and state support. But is there not room for the display of initiative and state concern on other construction sites, plants and kolkhozes? There is plenty of room! Why, for example, should not young people set about establishing order in the streets of the cities and villages or organizing useful leisure... We have no shortage of pressing, important work.

Our splendid young people are capable of justifying the very highest trust everywhere. This trust signifies in practice the party's concern to educate our new generation.

DEFECTOR EXPLAINS DECISION TO RETURN HOME

PM111130 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 84 Morning Edition p 6

[A. Kovnatskiy "Letter to the Editorial Board"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On 17 April of this year A. Yu. Kovnatskiy, former employee of one of the all-union associations of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, applied to the Aeroflot offices in Frankfurt am Main (FRG) to help him return home. That assistance was given him. The following is his letter to the editorial board.

Esteemed Editorial Board!

The writer of this letter is someone who prepared for himself through his immature actions the most bitter fate that could ever befall a person -- the loss of his motherland, home and friends.

My name is Andrey Kovnatskiy. I was born into a family of white-collar workers in Moscow 33 years ago. Then there was school, the institute, work at the Foreign Trade Ministry -- and suddenly it all came to an end. But first things first.

Approximately 18 months ago my affairs at work, in my view, were getting worse and worse. Being a very ambitious person, I perceived my first failures as personal insults, as the leadership's reluctance to appreciate my good qualities, so it seemed to me, as an experienced worker and engineer.

The personal grudges gradually degenerated into grumbling among my peers and friends. Any everyday trifle was blown up in my wounded imagination to impressive dimensions. Constant grumbling and carping by absolutely everyone became the norm for me. As a result, I decided to change my life by fleeing to the West, where I reckoned on finding a beautiful, "heavenly life." A significant role in my taking such a rash and criminal decision was played by my reading letters from my now ex-friend Boris Zavadovskiy, a doctor by profession who emigrated 2 years ago to live permanently abroad and now lives in the FRG. In his letters he described his "unusual life" and the "fabulous possibilities" which had opened up before him.

On reading more and more of those letters, I gradually convinced myself that I was doing everything right.

I sometimes expressed my sentiments to individuals who were close to me. They had different attitudes to what I said, but unfortunately there were none among them who would decisively straighten me out. Of course, that is no excuse. I realize that I myself am to blame for everything that happened!

During a business trip to Denmark in October 1983 I refused to return to the USSR and stayed first in Denmark. Some time later I was moved to the FRG on documents in another name by people who called themselves my "protectors."

From the first days of my stay in the West I realized that I had made a fatal mistake and that millions of people in other countries do not have the rights and freedoms to which we are so easily accustomed at home, considering them our inalienable property and not noticing them, as we do not notice the air we breathe. Only at that moment, having lost everything that I had had and not valued, considering it my due and taking it for granted, did I realize the whole profundity and irreparability of what I had done.

On reaching the FRG, I was immediately surrounded with "concern" by special organizations and foundations. They studied me, questioned me, and tried to discover everything possible. All that was done with the participation of Americans who, as I understood it, behave as the bosses in such situations.

I categorically rejected the possibility of working in propaganda centers hostile to the Soviet Union. Not once did I make any anti-Soviet statements or declarations. Finally I was set "free." It was explained to me that I could work if anyone would take me on. For some time I got by on pitiful handouts. I saw hungry and ragged people stretching out their hands for a bowl of food or worn clothing. I lived in hovels and rooming houses such as I had previously only read about in M. Gorkiy's play "The Lower Depths." A wretched existence awaits all people without exception who have quit their country. They have practically no future.

It is hard to compare the horror which seized me with anything I had experienced before. I had had a mother, friends, a good job, hobbies, and the opportunity to lead a normal life, and suddenly all that was gone.

Only there, in the West, did I see the true face of the "free" life. I felt the effect of the morality of the "free" world, where relations between people, even relatives, are organized through the prism of money.

I was warned not to send truthful letters home and not to describe the true situation, in order, so they said, not to upset my near ones and dear ones. Therefore, I told my mother about the beauties, the good life, and so forth.

Boris Zavadovskiy, whom I have already mentioned, does not send honest letters either. His "fine three-room apartment," about which he wrote to relatives, is in fact a squalid little room which also houses both a washbasin and a toilet screened by a curtain.

He works until he loses consciousness, hoping for "future successes." But it seemed to me that no one there has any certainty about tomorrow. Living in that world, I realized that I was faced with two choices: either work in enemy organizations to disseminate lies and slander against the motherland, or a speediest return home to my near and dear ones.

I felt the full effects of the tragedy of someone wrested away from everything most near and dear, and I am infinitely grateful to my homeland for the opportunity to return home.

Having been in the position of a refugee and seen with my own eyes the "freedom" which is advertised on the covers of magazines, I have returned to the motherland and wish to say a big thank-you to it for not abandoning even its most errant sons.

WRITER PARODIES VANISHING TRACTOR DRIVERS

PM111018 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 May 1984 in its First Edition publishes on page 2 a 1,600-word Yu. Borin sketch entitled "Wild Herd." The writer maintains that there are more than 2,000 superfluous tractors rusting in the fields of Kaliningrad Oblast because there are not enough tractor drivers. He points out that less than half the tractor drivers trained in vocational and technical schools actually end up driving tractors, as they either move to the cities or take up a different trade. The article continues: "Not so long ago the inspectorate of the RSFSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education decided to check on how many tractor drivers who graduated in 1981-1982 are plying their trade in agriculture. Amazing figures came to light, which speak for themselves. Some 6,000 have been lost (they did not arrive at their destination). Some 35,000 have been dismissed (chiefly at their own request)."

Despite the fact that graduates are required to work for at least 2 years in the trade for which they have been trained, this regulation is not strictly enforced. The article points out: "The former fledgling becomes a free bird the day after flying from the vocational and technical school nest. He has emerged from the guardianship of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education but has not yet come under the guardianship of the Ministry of Agriculture. And those 6,000 qualified tractor drivers with driver's licenses vanished between those two departments, as though in the Bermuda Triangle, and now no one knows where they have gotten to."

ANDROPOV MEMORIAL PLAQUE UNVEILED IN MOSCOW

LD111924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] A memorial plaque to Andropov was unveiled today in Moscow, at No 26 Kutuzovskia Prospekt, where he lived.

Anatoliy Vasilyevich Fedorov, a distinguished Moscow worker and Hero of Socialist Labor, delivered a speech:

[Begin Fedorov recording] The great honor fell to me to speak today on behalf of the workers of our motherland's capital city, the Hero City of Moscow.

We workers are well acquainted with Yuriy Vladimirovich's life. He started out on the path of life as a worker, and to the end of his days he embodied the best qualities of the working class.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was noted for his sensitive attitude to people, and his modesty. He was deeply respected by all Soviet people. He devoted all his energy, knowledge, and experience to further increasing the party's political and organizational activities, and to increasing its leading role in the life of Soviet society. He attached great significance to the working people's initiative in the struggle to introduce discipline and order, and to increase organization and a sense of responsibility.

Comrades: At this time, the efforts of all the working people of Moscow are directed toward fulfilling the high socialist obligations of the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. We strive to make a worthy contribution toward strengthening the might of our motherland, for whose prosperity Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov did so much. [end recording]

PAPER CRITICIZES EMIGRE ORGANIZATION NTS

PM111426 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on 3 Jun publishes on pages 3 and 4 a 3,000-word article by S. Fomenko under the heading "'Yuriy's' Last Deed." Fomenko gives an account of the correspondence, initiated "several years ago," between a Soviet citizen, G.Ya. Volodin, and "Yuriy," whose real name was Dzambulat Khatsayev, a member of the People's Labor Alliance [NTS], "that gang of double-dyed anti-Soviets and traitors." Fomenko notes that "Yuriy," who gave a return address in the Netherlands, "could not do without the 'patronage' of the U.S. intelligence services" and describes how, as the correspondence developed, Volodin was supplied with money for a radio, asked about setting up an underground printing plant, and instructed to find "couriers" in the Soviet Union to pass on messages to NTS. NTS's ringleaders, Fomenko asserts, "needed reliable liaison with Volodin through an intermediary, but the risk compelled them to continue their attempts to persuade Volodin to take care of communications." Finally, however, Fomenko describes how an NTS agent, "the Austrian citizen Miryam Veksler," was sent to the Soviet Union to meet Volodin and provide him with money and "anti-Soviet literature." Veksler, Fomenko claims, was being exploited by the NTS leadership and in particular by Mikhail Slavinskiy, "an NTS member since 1945," who finds recruits for what are ostensibly Russian language courses at which "students undergo anti-Soviet indoctrination and are checked and studied for possible use on USSR territory as NTS agents and couriers." "Every person in the USSR who maintains links with the NTS," Fomenko says, "is a trump card in the dirty card-sharping game of the NTS rabble and their transatlantic partners."

The final part of the article describes how Yuriy-Khatsayev became increasingly involved in NTS internal feuds and finally died in an automobile accident in Vienna. As for Volodin, "that honest Soviet man and real patriot" had "immediately turned to the relevant organs and asked to be protected from this 'attention'" after receiving "Yuriy's" first letter. This story, Fomenko concludes, shows that "wherever the agents of foreign anti-Soviet organizations like NTS and the imperialist states' special services which stand behind them may infiltrate themselves, everywhere there waits for them a meeting with people like G.Ya. Volodin, everywhere failure waits for them."

LENINIST VIEW OF PARTY ORGANIZATION PRAISED

PM081543 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 22, May 84 pp 18-20

[Nikolay Ovcharenko article: "The Party of Revolutionary Renewal" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Eighty years ago this month Lenin published his fundamental work, "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back," in which he elaborated the organizational and political principles of a revolutionary party and its vanguard role in the transformation of the old society.

Lenin, like Marx and Engels in their time, showed that the need to build a class organization of proletarian revolutionaries stems from the very nature of economic relations under capitalism and the class struggle they engender, a struggle which is bound to lead to the victory of new, proletarian democracy and socialism.

These ideas of Lenin's are of ever-lasting value. As time passes, their significance for coming generations of revolutionaries is ever more exhaustively revealed. They are constantly enriched by new social experience. This is especially true today, when new historic tasks are confronting the international working class and its creation -- the socialist world system.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s the ideological and political struggle between the forces of imperialism, reaction and opportunism and the forces of socialism and social progress has sharply intensified. The anti-communists have become more active in their efforts to discredit Marxism-Leninism and to prove that Leninism is no longer relevant for industrial capitalist states and that the Communist parties have lost their revolutionary role. These "theories" and the resulting frenzied anti-communist campaign are not new in themselves. But they are being revived and transformed in the new historical conditions.

The latter-day critics of Lenin's doctrine of the party are talking about replacing Communist parties by "broad, mass parties." A mass communist party has always been the ideal of Marxists-Leninists. But what exactly is meant by the concept of a "mass party"? That is the crux of the matter. In their time the followers of Bernstein and the Mensheviks argued that the party should be open to any striker, any intellectual sympathizer, and even to an avowed oponent of socialism. Lenin was strongly opposed to a working-class party being dissolved in a mass of petty-bourgeois and bourgeois elements. He drew a clear distinction between the vanguard and the class, between the class and the masses, inasmuch as they have their own socio-economic and organizational features, their specific world outlook and psychology. The Communist parties hold that relations between anti-imperialist forces should be built on the basis of a concrete policy of alliances which takes into account the common interests of all their members.

The calls to build "a party for all" essentially reflect liquidationist tendencies the aim of which is, by changing the working-class base of the Communist parties, to weaken their organizational structure and undermine their influence among the masses and, ultimately, to impel them onto the road of "social partnership" with the capitalist class, that is, to turn them into social-democratic parties.

Mass Communist parties are a reality of our time. They have come into being primarily in the socialist countries, where the grounds for class antagonisms no longer exist. As a result of the deep-going social changes in these countries, their Communist parties become parties of the whole people. However, the working class retains its dominant influence in the parties and in society by virtue of its objective position in economic and political life. Mass Communist parties have also taken shape in non-socialist countries, for instance, in Italy, France, India, Japan, Portugal and some others.

While jealously preserving their class character, the Communist parties remain open to people from other classes and social groups. Lenin pointed out that "the Communist Party, the party of the working class, calls upon all sections of the working and exploited population to join its ranks insofar as they adopt the standpoint of the proletariat." In our days the changes taking place in the social pattern of society compel the Communist parties to strengthen their working-class composition. The Mannheim Programme of the German Communist Party says that "the weight of the working class as the decisive social force in the present and future of the Federal Republic is steadily growing."

The working-class composition of a revolutionary party, its organizational unity, its ideological and political independence are decisive for exercising its vanguard role.

Elaborating the principles of building a revolutionary party, the party of socialism, Lenin attached great importance to centralization and the strictest discipline. Both in the past and at present these principles have been assailed by opportunists, who advocate "freedom of criticism," "freedom of factions" and freedom to revise the outlook, policy and organization of a party of a new type. For many years now the Communist parties have been developing on the principle of democratic centralism, which stems from the social nature of the working class and is determined by the place the working class occupies in social production and in the class struggle.

That the "school" of the capitalist factory is objectively conducive to the shaping of proletarian organization and discipline is something the advocates of anarchic individualism and unlimited "freedom of will" refuse to accept. But the factory "school" alone is not enough for the shaping of a united proletarian organization and discipline. Lenin posed the question more broadly victory over the bourgeoisie, he cautioned the working-class vanguard, calls for restraint, discipline, fortitude and unity of will. How are these essential qualities to be developed in the working class?

Lenin formulated the four conditions under which these qualities are constantly reproduced in the working class.

-- the class consciousness of the proletarian vanguard, the Communist Party, its devotion to the revolution, its self-sacrifice and heroism;

-- its ability to maintain the closest contact and even merge with the broadest masses of the working people, primarily with the proletarian, but also with the non-proletarian masses of working people;

-- the correctness of the political leadership exercised by the revolutionary party, the correctness of its strategy and tactics, provided the broad masses have seen, from their own experience, that they are correct;

-- these qualities are moulded through the assimilation of Marxist theory, which can materialize only in close connection with a truly mass revolutionary movement.

The need for centralism, conscious discipline and the Communists' unity of will is not the subjective desire of theorists or leaders. It is dictated, first, by capitalist reality in which production and power, centralized in the hands of the financial oligarchy, are used against the working class, with the aim of disuniting it, and second, by the fact that the present-day monopolies coordinate on a global scale their actions against socialism, the working people and democrats in their own countries, and the revolutionary democratic regimes in the newly free states.

These objective circumstances call for the unity of organization and action of the Communist Party and the working class both on a national and international scale. The best way to ensure such unity is through the steady implementation of the principle of democratic centralism. When this principle is ignored, the party grows weaker, as also does its role in public life. Democratic centralism makes centralization of the party's activity and inner-party democracy -- namely, the free will of the members -- a national condition. The essence of this principle does not change. However, at each stage of social development and of the class struggle one or another aspect of democratic centralism comes to the fore. To apply this principle in the party and government activity and in the public life of the socialist countries is one thing, and its application by Communist parties working under monopoly capitalist domination, especially in the conditions of persecution and terror, is quite another. However, in each case the observance of democratic centralism is an obstacle to opportunism, sectarianism and deviations from Marxist-Leninist theory. It helps the Communists to tackle their immediate and long-term tasks.

The principle of democratic centralism must be strengthened, especially when the class struggle grows sharper. This can be seen, for instance, from the intensified attacks on this principle by the ideologists of anti-communism and revisionism, who call it bureaucratic and Bonapartist, advocating unbounded "democratic freedom," in effect, haughty anarchism and petty-bourgeois individualism. The Marxists-Leninists brush aside the advice of the false friends of the working class.

It was on these issues that a fierce argument flared up between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks at the time of the building of the party. The Mensheviks laid the emphasis on the existing differences. Their present-day followers talk about nothing but differences. In this way the character of the differences within and between Communist parties is distorted and, what is most important, the sources of these differences are passed over in silence.

The Communists view the development of their parties and the world communist movement as a whole from fundamentally different positions. While in no way ignoring differences of opinion in the party, they subordinate inner-party democracy to the main task of consolidating the party organization and carrying out the will of the majority. Dismissing the Mensheviks' inventions about bureaucracy in the Bolshevik Party, Lenin wrote in his work, "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back": "A Struggle of SHADES in the party is INEVITABLE and ESSENTIAL as long as it does not lead to anarchy and splits, as long as it is confined WITHIN BOUNDS approved by the common consent of all comrades and party members." Given such an approach, it usually turns out that the shades of opinions or differences often arise between people who think alike, who adhere to the common class platform and hold identical or almost identical views on the main issues, say, the anti-war and anti-imperialist struggle.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union takes the Leninist approach to differences of opinions. The most difficult task now is to apply Lenin's teachings in a creative way at each new stage in the class struggle and in the building of the new society.

A new edition of the CPSU Programme is now being prepared in accordance with a decision of the 26th Party Congress. Konstantin Chernenko, who heads the Central Committee commission for preparing a new edition, noted at its meeting that the party is the central subject of the Programme which sets forth the strategy and tactics of the party, the principles of its activity and its place and role in the political system of Soviet society. It is important to show, he stressed, that the growth of the party's leading role and the extension of socialist democracy represent a single, integral, natural process.

One of the basic ideas of Lenin's teaching on the revolutionary party emphasizes the integral unity of the ideological political and organizational principles of the party. Persistently fighting against Russian and international opportunism,

Lenin showed the groundlessness of its attempt to break up the integral universal basis of the building and activity of the party and to divorce the revolutionary world outlook from proletarian organization. The present-day advocates of the bankrupt ideas of the Mensheviks and Bernsteinites are trying to revive these ideas in some sections of the working-class movement. It is clear, however, that an organization will not be strong if its members are not united by a revolutionary world outlook and do not pursue a principled class policy. On the other hand, the revolutionary outlook becomes a dead dogma if it is not combined with organizational unity.

The present stage of the world revolutionary process confronts the Communists with important tasks, to avert a nuclear catastrophe, strengthen peace, and carry out urgent and profound social changes in the capitalist countries, whose dominant elite has become entangled in contradictions and conflicts. The Communists pay special attention to the anti-imperialist movements of the people, which have grown on an unprecedented scale and need a more solid organization and a clear understanding of the goals of their struggle, and to the building of socialism and communism, the main trend of social progress. Only Marxist-Leninist parties can give an answer to these and other burning questions of our time.

Lenin concluded his work, "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back," with the following prophetic words: "In its struggle for power the proletariat has no other weapon but organization.... The proletariat can, and inevitably will, become an invincible force only through its ideological unification on the principles of Marxism being reinforced by the material unity of organization, which welds millions of toilers into an army of the working class."

The new tasks of the struggle and the specific features of each stage of this struggle, Lenin noted, require that a party, "while preserving its basic type" should be able "to adapt ITS FORM to the changing conditions." But whatever changes the course of events may bring into the forms of organization and activity of Communist parties, they have always been and will remain parties of social revolution.

ENVIRONMENT MINISTER NURIYEV ON CONSERVATION

PM081155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Article by Z. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for the Protection of the Environment and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources, under the rubric "Man and Nature": "To Protect for Our Descendants"]

[Text] The problem of protecting the environment and making rational use of natural resources is one of mankind's most urgent problems. This is reflected in the fact that World Environment Protection Day is celebrated 5 June every year.

In the USSR nature protection has always been defined as an important social task. V. I. Lenin drew attention to the need for a solicitous attitude to natural resources. Measures to protect the environment and for the thrifty utilization and reproduction of natural resources have become a constituent part of state plans.

Among the many nature conservation tasks the protection of the land and its rational and careful use is of very great significance. Public ownership of land and the planned running of the economy in our country create a reliable basis for this.

The steady growth of capital investments in land reclamation, the introduction of chemical aid to agriculture, and the discovery of reserve areas to be brought into agricultural circulation have yielded appreciable rewards. During the first 3 years of this 5-year plan alone, the area of arable land in the country increased by 377,000 hectares and stood at 228 million hectares in 1983. The area of irrigated land increased by 1,659,000 hectares, and drained land by 1,214,000 hectares.

The saving of land set aside for construction has made it possible to protect much valuable land. In the 10th 5-Year Plan an average of 50,000 hectares of arable land was appropriated each year from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms. In the 11th 5-Year Plan that figure has fallen to 35,000 hectares. At the same time the area of valuable land set aside for nonagricultural purposes and taken up with internal farm construction is still great in certain union republics. Thus, in the Latvian SSR approximately 1,500 hectares of arable land was appropriated from agricultural enterprises in 1983 alone. In the Azerbaijan SSR approximately 600 hectares of irrigated arable land has been set aside for nonagricultural purposes over the past 3 years, and 700 hectares of such land has been taken up with internal farm construction.

The area on which soil-protection measures are being implemented has been increasing steadily in recent years. Thus, moldboardless cultivation of the soil increased from 40 million hectares in 1980 to 49 million in 1983. Last year alone capital investments in the construction of anti-erosion, hydro-engineering, antimudflow, antilandslip, and other structures totaled R140 million, and 49,000 hectares of field-protection wooded areas were planted. They now occupy 2.5 million hectares in the country, and their beneficial effect extends to more than 40 million hectares of agricultural land.

More attention has begun to be devoted in the country to land recultivation. In the current 5-year plan 390,000 hectares have been recultivated. This work is being conducted most successfully in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Belorussian SSR. However, enterprises of a number of ministries and departments do not attach proper significance to it, do not fulfill plan targets, and continue to pollute the environment. This applies primarily to enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. Mines and opencut mines of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry have slackened the pace of land recultivation. At USSR Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry enterprises in the region of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, land recultivation has still not become a link in the technological process of working iron ore deposits.

Questions associated with the use of the liquid effluent from large livestock-raising complexes have not been fully resolved. Its annual volume amounts to approximately 1.3 billion cubic meters, but only one-fourth is channeled into irrigating agricultural crops. The experience accumulated in Belgorod Oblast should be disseminated more widely. There more than 20,000 hectares of land was irrigated last year using effluent from livestock-raising complexes.

Local soviet and agricultural organs must take urgent measures to construct irrigated fields using effluent from livestock-raising complexes and improve the working efficiency of existing purification installations in order to ensure that the pollution of small rivers and other expanses of water by this effluent is stopped.

The use of pesticides which pollute the environment is increasing in the struggle against weeds and plant diseases. This is why it is so important to master such progressive methods of using these substances as low-volume and ultralow-volume spraying of agricultural crops. This makes it possible to reduce many times over both the quantity of the preparations used and their adverse effect on nature. In 1983 these methods were used on 45 million hectares. For their wider utilization the machine-building ministries must organize the production of the necessary apparatus and equipment.

One of the preconditions for success in nature conservation work is an efficiently functioning system of protected territories. In our country their organization is conducted in a planned manner. We now have 143 state reserves, which occupy 13.7 million hectares. It is largely thanks to the reserves that stocks of sable, beaver, saiga, and other valuable animals have been restored to a level to permit trapping, and the bison, kulan, desman, and tiger have been saved from the threat of vanishing.

Successes in developing reserves meet with broad international recognition, and our country's biosphere reserves play an important role in implementing the international UNESCO program "Man and the Biosphere." It was no coincidence that the first International Congress on Biosphere Reserves was held in the USSR in 1983.

For the further development of a scientifically substantiated system of reserves the appropriate ministries and departments must draw up unified criteria for their organization, define the functions of specially protected territories, and improve state control over strict observance of legislation.

The protection, reproduction, and rational utilization of forests and fauna is an urgent task. The Soviet Union holds first place in the world in terms of the amount of reforestation work. In the current 5-year plan it will be carried out in forests of state designation over an area of 10.7 million hectares, including the planting and sowing of trees on 4.9 million hectares. Over the past 3 years reforestation has embraced 6.4 million hectares, including the planting and sowing of trees on 3 million hectares. However, on a sizeable part of the areas being felled, reforestation with economically valuable species of trees is still not being ensured.

According to the data of the register of forest lands, as of 1 January 1983, of the 938 million hectares of land earmarked for growing timber, 127 million hectares remained unforested. The USSR State Committee for Forestry must elaborate and implement additional measures to improve the standard and effectiveness of reforestation work. It is necessary to step up monitoring of observance of the technology for creating forest crops, to provide forest cultivation work with high-quality seed material, and to make tougher demands on timber procurement enterprises for the preservation of regrowth.

An important place in the system of nature utilization is allocated to the preservation of unique natural complexes, including the Lake Baykal basin. Here special significance attaches to forests. Therefore, industrial felling has been reduced in the Lake Baykal water conservancy zone, and a considerably stricter regime of forest utilization has been established. Measures are being taken to make rational use of water, to purify the water discharged into the lake, and to prevent atmospheric pollution. However, there are still serious shortcomings here. It is necessary to step up monitoring of the protection of nature in that complex.

Certain work is being done to improve the utilization and protection of especially valuable cedar forests, which occupy 41 million hectares. Some 17 percent of them have been set aside as nut-growing zones, in which industrial timber procurement is prohibited. Work on restoring, raising, and tending cedar forests is being extended. The procurement of nuts, berries, mushrooms, medicinal raw materials, and furs is increasing.

The USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 set the Tsentrosoyuz and the USSR State Committee for Forestry the task of considerably expanding the gathering and procurement of wild fruits, berries, and mushrooms. The experience of a number of progressive enterprises shows that forestry has great potential for this and, given correct organization of the matter, can make a more tangible contribution to the country's food fund.

In fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government resolutions, a comprehensive program of measures is being implemented to prevent the pollution of seas, rivers, lakes, and other expanses of water and to ensure economical water consumption. During the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, purification installations with a total area of 17.1 million cubic meters of waste water a day were commissioned in cities and at industrial and agricultural enterprises. The amount of polluted effluent discharged into expanses of water has

been reduced by 2.9 cubic kilometers a year. The discharge of untreated effluent into expanses of water has been stopped completely in Astrakhan, Vitebsk, Kiev, Cherkassy, Osh, and certain other oblasts.

USSR ministries and departments are carrying out systematic work on saving water resources. Compared with 1980, the volumes of circulating and recycled water have increased by 36 cubic kilometers. Some 69 percent of the needs of industrial enterprises are now met by circulating and recycled water supply systems -- which makes it possible to abandon the collection of more than 220 cubic kilometers of water a year from natural sources. That is more than four times the average annual flow of the Dnepr. A number of large enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and certain other ministries have been virtually totally transferred to a closed water supply (without outflow).

At the same time many ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and chemical and petrochemical industry enterprises still continue to pollute the water of certain rivers with harmful substances. Here the matter must be resolutely rectified.

We channel considerable funds into the protection and reproduction of fish stocks in the country's internal expanses of water. Every year more than 1 billion fry of valuable species of fish, including more than 100 million sturgeon fry, are released into rivers and lakes. Over the past 3 years 18 fish-breeding projects have been commissioned. We must continue increasing our efforts to construct fish-breeding projects and efficient fish-protection devices on water intakes.

One of the chief directions in the matter of protecting the environment is the reduction of discharges of harmful substances into the atmosphere. Definite successes have been achieved here. In 1983, despite considerable growth in the volumes of industrial production, the total amount of harmful substances discharged into the air by stationary sources of pollution was reduced by almost 9 million metric tons compared with 1975. During the same period the recovery and rendering safe of harmful substances increased from 65 to 75 percent. Scientific research and planning and design work on the purification of industrial discharges enjoyed further development. The range of gas-purification apparatus being produced has been extended, and its technical standard and efficiency are being enhanced. Production of new electrical, bag, and fiber filters has been started up. The operating life of gas-purification and dust trapping equipment in the country has been increased considerably.

However, certain enterprises are still not equipped with gas-purification and dust-trapping installations, while the existing equipment at many enterprises is obsolete and needs replacing. Industry is experiencing a shortage of efficient gas-purification and dust-trapping equipment. There is a pressing need to sharply increase its production. To this end it is necessary to accelerate the construction of the Uralskiy Gas-Purification Apparatus Plant.

The atmosphere in individual cities in the country is polluted by exhaust gases from motor transport engines. The quantity of them is as high as 60-80 percent of the total discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere. Ways to reduce these discharges are well known. They include, above all, the introduction of new kinds of motor fuel with a less toxic composition of exhaust gases, the tuning of internal combustion engines to the indicators established by the All-Union State Standard for the toxicity and fume content of exhaust gases, and the enhancement of the responsibility of motor transport establishment personnel and car owners for the vehicles' technical condition. A large role in fulfilling these measures is to be played by the local soviets.

In the country's economic development ever greater significance is attaching to enhancing the standard of rational, comprehensive utilization of mineral and raw material resources. A thrifty approach to resolving this task makes it possible to draw substantial additional reserves into the national economy. Good results have been achieved at a number of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises. Thus, 13 out of 15 valuable components are extracted from the crude ore delivered for processing at the Ust-Kamenogorsk Lead and Zinc Combine, and 6 out of 7 components at the Verkhnedneprovsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine. At the Pikalevo Glinozen Production Association nepheline raw materials are processed in accordance with waste-free technology. In addition to the basic product, soda ash, potash, cement, and gallium are obtained there.

The extraction of vanadium from Kachkanar ores has begun at the Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Combine. The production of phosphate slag suitable for use in agriculture has begun at the Zhdanov Azovstal Metallurgical Plant during the processing of Kerch iron ores containing phosphorus. Almost full use is made of metallurgical slag at the Novolipetskiy Metallurgical Combine. It is used in the construction materials industry and in agriculture.

At the same time many mining enterprises exploit deposits of mineral raw materials only with regard to narrow departmental interests and permit great losses of the valuable components contained in them. The growth of industrial production and the involvement in processing of ever increasing quantities of ores, which used to be categorized as low-quality ores, are leading to an increase in the formation of waste. This in turn is connected with increased expenditure on rendering it harmless and on processing and utilizing it. The main direction here must be to expand the raw materials base and obtain additional output by means of utilizing secondary raw materials and production waste.

The responsibility for organizing nature conservation work locally is entrusted to the soviets. Permanent deputies' groups are operating everywhere, from the settlement and rayon soviet to the USSR Supreme Soviet, on questions of protecting the environment and making rational use of natural resources. They have succeeded in doing a great deal.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum that local soviets do not always display proper persistence in using their rights. It is on the principledness and businesslike, thrifty approach of the organs of Soviet power locally that the ensuring of proper exactingness toward industrial and agricultural enterprises for the observance of nature conservation legislation depends.

In their work on protecting the environment the local soviets rely on the active assistance and support of the broad public.

Nature conservation societies are operating in all the union republics. In the ranks of the All-Russian Nature Conservation Society alone there are more than 34 million people, united in more than 221,000 primary organizations. Some 83,000 industrial, agricultural, and other enterprises, establishments, and organizations are collective members of the society. This is an important form of involving the population in mass work on implementing nature conservation measures and monitoring observance of nature conservation legislation.

Human activity is starting to have an ever greater impact on the biogeophysical situation on the planet. A stage has come in the relationship between man, society, and nature when the vitally important conditions of the existence of the present and future generations of people are being affected.

However complex the ecological situation might appear today, mankind is capable not only of averting the threat of a general ecological crisis but also of substantially improving the planet's biosphere. For this it is necessary, above all, to strengthen international security on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and to limit and end the arms race.

Soviet foreign and domestic policy is aimed at just this. The realism of this policy, which is addressed to people's common sense, is meeting with ever increasing support from the world's peoples. On the USSR's initiative, the 31st UN General Assembly session approved the convention prohibiting the military or any other hostile use of means of influencing the natural environment, and the 35th session approved a resolution on the historical responsibility of states for the preservation of nature on earth for the present and future generations. The Soviet Union actively participated in the elaboration of the "World Nature Charter," which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1982 and which entrusts all states with responsibility for the preservation of our planet and its riches. By practical deeds in this sphere of vital importance to mankind the land of the soviets demonstrates its loyalty to its adopted pledges.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS CONSTRUCTION RESOLUTION

PM091750 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Improving the Planning, Organization and Management of Capital Construction."

The resolution notes that the development of capital construction and its transformation into a major industrial sector of the national economy are objects of constant attention on the part of the Communist Party and Soviet state. A big program for construction and renewal of the national economy's fixed capital is being implemented in the country. In the 9th, 10th, and the first 3 years of the 11th 5-year plans more than 3,200 industrial enterprises have been constructed and commissioned, along with over 1.3 billion square meters of housing. During this period the amount of construction and installation work has nearly doubled.

At the same time, as was noted in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, there are many unresolved problems in capital construction. Plans for commissioning capacities and facilities are not being fulfilled and the time it takes to construct enterprises and facilities considerably exceeds the standard. Shortcomings in planning, design and estimate work, and the organization and management of capital construction have not been eliminated. The responsibility of client ministries, their associations and enterprises, and also construction ministries for the fulfillment of targets for commissioning capacities and facilities, the effective utilization of capital investments, and the improvement of financial and economic indicators in construction has slackened. Capital investments are being spread over too many construction projects; in a number of sectors there are still large amounts of above-normative uncompleted construction, and insufficient work is being done to modernize and retool production. Labor productivity in construction is slow to improve; the principles of financial autonomy are being poorly introduced and many construction and installation organizations are operating at a loss, there are instances of substandard fulfillment of construction and installation work.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers see it as the very important task of union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republics' councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispokoms to take steps to fundamentally improve matters in capital construction with a view to ensuring:

The fulfillment by all enterprises and organizations of the plan targets for the commissioning of production capacities and facilities as well as housing, children's preschool establishments, and education, health and municipal services facilities;

The improvement of construction production efficiency, acceleration and improvement of the quality of construction, fulfillment of targets for profits and for reduction of the prime cost of construction and installation management, amalgamating [ukrupneniye] construction and installation organizations and construction industry enterprises, and further developing industrial methods of construction; the introduction of progressive designs;

A considerable improvement in construction labor productivity, in particular, by eliminating losses of work time and violations of labor and production discipline, improving organization and increasing exactingness, developing the team contract, creating permament skilled cadres, improving working and living conditions for working people at construction organizations and industry enterprises, and intensifying labor collectives' role in fulfilling the targets.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers regard as impermissible diverting construction and installation organizations, materials, and equipment from projects envisaged by the state plan to unplanned construction, such instances should be regarded as violations of state and party discipline and the culprits should be strictly called to account.

When elaborating capital construction plans, the USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to ensure that:

Capital investments are channeled primarily into implementing measures connected with the introduction of the latest scientific and technical achievements into the national economy, retooling and modernizing existing enterprises, comprehensively developing the raw material and processing sectors and eliminating intersectorial and intrasectorial imbalances;

Capital investments, construction, and installation work are balanced against financial and material resources and also against the capacities of construction and installation organizations in overall ministerial and departmental terms and in territorial terms, so that enterprises and facilities are constructed in accordance with construction duration norms;

The number of projects under construction at one time is reduced, with a view to bringing the volume of uncompleted construction into line with the established standards within the next 3-4 years.

In order to increase the validity of 5-year capital construction plans and improve the practice of their elaboration the following was ordered:

The USSR Gosplan, when determining the size of capital investments for the development of national economic sectors and industrial sectors, should proceed on the basis of the need to plan existing production and new construction as an integral whole, providing for the allocation of capital investments for the development of sectors in exchange for a planned increase in the volume of output and the provision of services;

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must present to the USSR Gosplan, during the preparation of draft 5-year plans, valid proposals for the size of capital investments and the creation of new capacities based on standards for utilizing existing capacities and equipment's shift coefficients and widely introducing technical facilities ensuring a considerable improvement in labor productivity, elaborate and, in consultation with the USSR Gosplan and USSR State

Committee on Labor and Social Problems, approve in 1985 machine shift coefficients and annual equipment operation norms for the relevant sectors, and also establish standards for the utilization of existing production capacities in 1986-1990, adjusting the aforementioned coefficients, norms, and standards for each subsequent 5-year period:

The ministries and departments carrying out construction and installation work should elaborate in good time, and include in the 5-year plans a section on the development of the production capacities of construction and installation organizations and construction materials industry enterprises on a territorial basis, and the USSR Gosplan should envisage allocating the requisite capital investments for this purpose.

Client ministries and departments must carry out, before 1 April 1985, the review and clarification of design and estimate documents for construction projects being carried over to the 12th 5-Year Plan in order to ensure enterprises of a high technical standard and exclude from projects and estimates, superfluous components as well as the construction of facilities not of paramount necessity or which can be postponed to a later date, thus reducing the estimated cost of construction projects.

The resolution states that USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must present to the USSR Gosplan before 1 April of the year preceding the planned year, proposals on formalizing the 5-year plan targets for the planned year for the most important construction projects in the production sphere. When putting the plans together, the USSR Gosplan will determine in April of the year preceding the planned year, the amount of contract work for the main construction ministries entirely and on a territorial basis, taking into account contract organizations' existing capacities and the prospects of their development in the planned period, in order to ensure the fulfillment, in a given territory, of the planned amount of construction and installation work, primarily at the most important construction sites.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must ensure from 1985, on the basis of 5-year plans, the elaboration of plans for commissioning production capacities and facilities for the planned year divided into quarters and for the following year divided into 6-month periods, envisaging the size of capital investments and amounts of construction and installation work and the delivery of equipment for commissioning capacities and facilities on schedule; in 1985 they must complete the switch to continuous 2-year planning of housing and social and consumer facilities construction.

A system is being introduced whereby the construction of new enterprises can be incorporated in the plan provided that the capacities of the existing enterprises in the given sector, taking into account their retooling and modernization, are being fully exploited, and that, in the case of carryover projects, capital investments have been earmarked to ensure their prompt commissioning, have been approved on time, and are available.

USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republics' councils of ministers and soviet ispolkoms, in order to improve the staffing of enterprises with skilled cadres, and promptly assimilate and fully exploit, the production capacities that are being commissioned, must ensure strict observance of the established sequence for the planning and implementation of the comprehensive construction of production and nonproduction facilities so that the construction of housing and social, consumer, and municipal service facilities are completed by the time the enterprises are commissioned.

The resolution states that the modernization and retooling of enterprises on the basis of the introduction of new, high-efficiency production processes and equipment should form the basis of policy in the sphere of increasing production capacities both in the next few years and in the long term. In this connection, USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Gosplan must ensure the elaboration of plans for 1985 and the 12th 5-Year Plan for the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises as well as composite plans for the implementation of this work in relevant sectors.

Ministries, departments, the USSR Gossnab and its territorial organs, the main administrations for the supply of complete sets of equipment, and equipment suppliers are instructed to ensure the full and priority delivery of equipment and materials for work on the modernization and retooling of enterprises.

Leaders of client enterprises and construction and planning organizations are empowered and authorized to carry out work connected with the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises on the basis of agreed upon estimates drawn up in accordance with the actual conditions and nature of the operation. The USSR Gosstroy, with the participation of interested USSR ministries and departments, is given the task to elaborate and approve, in consultation with the USSR Gosplan, the procedure for drawing up planning estimates for the aforementioned work.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, in order to improve the quality of construction planning and increase the validity of construction, are instructed to ensure, from 1985, on the basis of schemes for the development and siting of production forces in the economic regions and union republics, the drawing up of construction feasibility studies for large and complex enterprises and installations (and other facilities if necessary) determined by the USSR Gosplan and USSR Gosstroy when compiling draft plans, bearing in mind that the construction of technically straightforward buildings and installations should be carried out, as a rule, on the basis of standard and reusable economical individual designs, in accordance with approved price handbooks. The estimated cost of construction, in accord with the contract organization and envisaged in the approved feasibility study, is to be the ceiling for the entire planning and construction period and will figure in the compilation of capital construction plans. The USSR Gosplan and USSR Gosstroy must determine the procedure for elaborating and approving feasibility studies.

The USSR Gosstroy, USSR Gosplan, State Committee for Science and Technology, and State Committee on Labor and Social Problems are to elaborate, in conjunction with USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, and submit to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals on further improving design estimate work, envisaging in them measures to implement in the designs scientific and technical achievements and leading Soviet and foreign experience, to improve the quality of design documents, to enhance officials' personal responsibility for the technical and economic standard of planning decisions, the accuracy of construction cost estimates and observance of them when planning the operation, to ensure the high-quality elaboration of construction organization and work plans, to keep cadres in design and survey organizations, and to ensure that they have an interest in the final results of construction.

The resolution notes that an incorrect situation has arisen in recent years whereby many construction and installation trusts, playing the role of general contractors, are shirking their responsibility for ensuring the commissioning of enterprises, buildings, and installations on schedule and are unsatisfactorily performing construction coordination functions.

It was stated that the construction and installation trust (production construction and installation association or other organization on a par with a trust) is the main financially autonomous element in construction production management. The leaders of trusts are responsible for promoting the commissioning of production capacities and facilities, the fulfillment of construction and installation work in accordance with elaborated and approved comprehensive schedules and of targets on improving labor productivity and profits, on reducing the prime cost of construction and installation work, and for the observance of other technical and economic indicators.

The trust, playing the role of general contractor, is obliged to coordinate the activity of all those involved in construction, and its decisions on questions related to the fulfillment of approved plans and work schedules are binding to all those involved in construction, irrespective of what departments they work under.

Ministries and departments have to approve, not later than the first quarter of 1985, the structure of each trust, bearing in mind that it should include -- as a rule, as production units -- construction and installation administrations, production technology supply administrations and other subdivisions, depending on the specific nature of the trust's work. The trust must be provided with the requisite mechanization and transport facilities either by equipping the trust's subdivisions with them or by placing under the trust's operational control production subunits of the specialized transport and mechanization organizations of ministries and main territorial construction administrations. The activity of the aforementioned specialized organizations should be assessed on the basis of the final results of construction production.

Construction ministries and departments, main territorial construction administrations, and construction and installation trusts are obliged to implement specific measures to improve the quality of construction, increase supervision and monitoring of the observance of standards and rules governing operations, and also to enhance the responsibility of technical engineering personnel, above all the chief engineers of construction and installation organizations and enterprises, for the fulfillment of these measures. Construction and installation work must not be allowed to proceed without construction organization and work plans. The projects scheduled for commissioning in the current year, and in the next year, must be fully supplied at the beginning of the year with manpower, materials, construction equipment, and transportation on the basis of existing resources in order to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of construction schedules and targets for commissioning capacities and facilities.

USSR construction ministries, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, other USSR ministries and departments which have construction organizations, and union republic councils of ministers are ordered to reduce the number of tiers in capital construction management and ensure a 2- and 3-tier management system in 1984-1985. The procedure and dates for elaborating and approving general schemes for construction management were laid down.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructed the union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms to elaborate not later than the first quarter of 1985 territorial schemes for construction management, ensuring:

That the management structure is straightened out, the idea being that in oblasts, krays, autonomous republics, and union republics that are not divided up into oblasts construction is implemented, as a rule, by organizations of one general construction ministry whose job is to carry out work for all clients in a given region (except for work that is the responsibility of specialized ministries) and that the activity of the main territorial construction administrations can extend, depending on the

amount of work, to one or several oblasts. The general construction ministries' main territorial administrations will function as the chief territorial organs of construction management coordinating the development of construction organizations' capacities and their production bases in the area of activity;

The unification of small construction organizations operating in parallel, the rational modification of their departmental affiliation, and the consolidation of construction and installation organizations. The USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee on Labor and Social Problems and USSR construction ministries must present to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals aimed at increasing construction organizations' material interest in consolidating and increasing economic work efficiency and higher profitability on that basis;

That construction industry enterprises situated on the territory of union republics which are not split up into oblasts, autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts, as a rule, are placed under chief territorial construction management organs, except for the enterprises of ministries and departments which have special types of construction and installation work to do. When developing the construction industry base these organs must consider the needs of all organizations carrying out construction and installation work in a given area. The USSR Gosplan is to allocate to construction ministries the capital investments they require for this purpose.

Ministries and departments are authorized to retain, as specified by the USSR Gosplan, organizations carrying out work on expanding, modernizing, and retooling existing enterprises and capital repairs on buildings and installations, and to carry out construction work by the own-resources method.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosstroy, USSR State Committee on Labor and Social Problems, and USSR Ministry of Finance, in conjunction with USSR construction ministries and union republic councils of ministers, must examine the above territorial schemes and use them when preparing general construction management schemes.

It was deemed necessary to fix for the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work targets in 5-year and annual plans on the commissioning of production capacities. The USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work must ensure the fulfillment by all subordinate organizations of the amounts of work established in the subcontracting agreements in line with the schedules and targets on commissioning capacities. This should be considered when assessing the activity of its organizations and when providing economic incentives. Measures are to be elaborated and implemented on expanding the manufacture and delivery to construction sites of ready-to-install types of structures with a view to considerably reducing the volume of work at construction sites.

In order to accelerate the construction of facilities situated far from construction organizations or in uninhabited parts of the country and to concentrate efforts on the most important projects scheduled for completion, measures have been envisaged obliging construction ministries and other organizations to elaborate and implement measures aimed at increasing mobility in construction.

In order to further improve the economic machinery, it is planned to implement, beginning in 1985, on an experimental basis, the construction of a number of production, social and consumer facilities, and houses operating on the turnkey principle, the idea being that the difference between the estimated and actual cost of construction will increase material incentives for construction contractors.

The experiment is to be conducted in the construction organizations of the Main Administration for Construction in the Central Urals at the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Construction; the Main Administration for Construction in the Middle Volga Area at the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction; the Main Administration for Construction in Western Areas at the USSR Ministry of Construction; and in Belorussian SSR construction ministries. USSR state committees, in conjunction with the relevant ministries and the Belorussian Council of Ministers, are instructed to elaborate and approve a statute on the experiment envisaging a widening of independence and increase in the responsibility of construction organizations and also of clients, planners and manufacturers and suppliers of materials and equipment at all stages of the investment process.

A proposal was accepted from the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises on picking out construction and installation organizations and enterprises that are exemplary in using new equipment, advanced technology, and comprehensive mechanization of construction, saving material resources, ensuring high labor productivity and standards and a high quality of work, and introducing leading Soviet and foreign experience and on carrying out in the next 3-5 years the exemplary construction of a number of projects in various sectors of the national economy, the idea being that they will set the standard for construction organization and operations.

It was deemed necessary to considerably increase the responsibility of ministries, departments, enterprises, and client organizations for fundamentally improving the state of affairs in capital construction. They must elaborate measures in 1984-1985 aimed at making the use of capital investments considerably more effective and at fulfilling on schedule targets on commissioning capacities, facilities, and fixed capital and assimilating newly commissioned production capacities within the normative period. The fulfillment of these targets will be taken into account when bonuses are awarded to the leading personnel of enterprises and client organizations. They are ordered to ensure the use in their plans of technical decisions based on leading Soviet and foreign experience, correct and prompt orders for equipment, the full delivery and provision of equipment for installation in accordance with the schedule, the prompt elaboration of high-quality and complete design, estimates, accurate estimates of construction costs and no changes in the cost during the operation.

Machine building ministries and client ministries are obliged to elaborate and implement measures to improve the technical standard and completeness of the production equipment delivered to projects scheduled for completion in 1985 and the 12th 5-Year Plan so that by the time the capacities are commissioned the equipment meets progressive technical and economic indicators, and the USSR Gossnab's main administrations for the supply of complete sets of equipment must ensure, beginning in 1985, that facilities under construction or modernization are fully supplied with all types of equipment, instruments and special materials in accordance with the order specifications.

The ministries supplying equipment must ensure strict observance of deadlines for the manufacture and full delivery of equipment to facilities under construction, the monitoring of the assembly of complex types of production equipment, and supply enterprises' participation in supervising the installation of the equipment they have supplied, in carrying out startup and adjustment work, and in bringing equipment up to its planned capacity.

The resolution determined measures to further improve the material and technical backup for construction. USSR Gossnab territorial organs must ensure that construction sites have the full range of supplies in accordance with orders and also with the construction and installation work schedules. If there is a change, without the consent of the consumer, in the schedule of materials supplied resulting in an increase in their expenditure, they and the suppliers must compensate the construction organizations for the loss of materials. It is planned to create the requisite stock of materials at USSR Gossnab bases to ensure regular supplies for construction organizations.

It was thought advisable that the advanced allocation of material resources to construction ministries for the first 6 months of the planned year be at least as much as that envisaged for the second 6 months of the preceding year and that in the first 6 months these ministries be allocated and supplied with at least 55 percent of the annual stock of trucks, bulldozers, excavators, tractors, and construction cranes.

It is planned to increase the role of the USSR All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments and the USSR Gosbank in ensuring the effective utilization of capital investments, the concentration of them on very important projects and projects scheduled for commissioning, and the fulfillment of targets on the commissioning of production capacities and fixed capital and reduction of the amount of uncompleted construction. Extra measures are being introduced to improve economic incentives for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets, the credit system, and the continuous financing of construction projects, to increase profitability, and to stop construction organization making losses.

To develop this resolution USSR state committees are instructed to elaborate in conjunction with the relevant USSR ministries and departments, draft resolutions on questions of further improving labor productivity in construction, in particular by retooling construction organizations, introducing progressive operating methods, making extensive use of efficient construction materials, and also improving the system of pay and bonuses.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that party, soviet, and economic organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, construction and installation workers, and others involved in construction, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, will do everything necessary to fundamentally improve capital construction, increase its efficiency, improve its quality, reduce the cost of it, and steadily improve labor productivity, will display a high degree of organization in the solution of the chief task -- speeding up construction and ensuring the fulfillment of plans for commissioning capacities and facilities -- and will make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the program for the country's economic and social development.

GOSPLAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM111427 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 3 June in its Morning Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Economic Experiment" a 2,000-word interview with L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, by own correspondent V. Sukhachevskiy under the headline "Tested by Practice," drawing the first conclusions from the economic experiment being pursued in a selected group of ministries. The main conclusion, Voronin says, is that indicators for plan fulfillment in delivery output have improved comprehensively. The new system, he says, also raises new issues--for instance, how to improve planning methods and how to use resources better. He rejects the claim that the enterprises taking part in the experiment are "privileged" in securing supplies promptly and are thus distorting the general picture, and says that the experiment should help tighten up supply and delivery discipline generally. The experiment, he says, will be extended both quantitatatively to other enterprises and qualitatively by seeking to refine forms of work even more. An immediate need, he concludes, is to improve monitoring of plan fulfillment taking into account the new work methods.

BRIEFS

RAZDHAN POWERPLANT -- The Razdhan Rayon powerplant has consistently been recognized as winner of all-union socialist emulation in the past 8 years. The Armenian energy supply workers are continuing to fulfill their socialist obligations, producing 12 million kwh of electricity above plan this year. Currently, new technical and conservation measures are being implemented in the plant, which have saved R275,000 thus far this year. The collective of the powerplant has pledged to overfulfill the plan targets this year and produce an additional 35 million kwh of electricity. [Summary] [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 17 May 84 GF]

TAJIK POWERPLANT -- The construction of the seventh powerplant on Vakhsh River in Tajik SSR has begun. According to experts' calculations, the Vakhsh River, which flows through a mountainous region, can be a major source of energy. Currently, three powerplants are operating on the river and a number of others are under construction. The Nurek powerplant, which is the biggest on the Vakhsh River, not only generates electricity, but helps develop farming based on irrigation. The reservoir of the Nurek powerplant injects life into many hundreds of thousands of hectares of land. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Jun 84 GF]

KAZAKH WATER RESOURCES -- Kazakh scientists have established the location of a number of water resources through photographs taken from space. They have established that the resources discovered recently can yield a total of 40 billion cubic meters of fresh water. The new discovery is of great importance to the Kazakh economy. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 May 84 GF]

HIGH-ASH FUEL -- A joint field session of the Commission of the USSR Academy of Sciences for the Utilization of Schist in the National Economy and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Commission for the Utilization of High-Ash Fuels of the West Ukraninian Region opened in Lvov on 15 May. Dobrik, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Lvov Obkom first secretary, delivered an opening speech. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 May 84 AU]

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS ON HARVEST ORGANIZATION

PM111353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Text] Unremitting Attention to Organizing Work in Fields and Livestock Units

As already reported, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined and upheld the additional measures elaborated by the USSR Council of Ministers to ensure this year's gathering of the harvest, procurement of agricultural products and feed, and also the successful wintering of cattle in the 1984-85 period.

The USSR Government resolution on this question, adopted in accordance with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [goskomselkhoztekhnika], the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Tsentrosoyuz, autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, agro-industrial associations, and leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and procurement and transport organizations, proposes to implement the necessary measures aimed at a timely and high-quality gathering of the harvest and procurement of agricultural products and feed in 1984, and at conducting successfully the forthcoming livestock wintering, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums and by the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches.

Measures must be taken in particular:

To accelerate repairs to all harvesting equipment and bring it into full readiness no later than 2 weeks before the start of the harvest and feed procurement, to man harvesting units with skilled machine operators organizing their work primarily in two shifts, and also to reduce losses of agricultural products during harvesting, transportation, and storage;

To ensure the maximum readiness of trucks, trailers, and tractor trailers before the start of mass harvesting;

To ensure that every farm fulfills and overfulfills the plans for procuring hay, haylage, silage, grass meal, and other feed, to create the necessary emergency reserves, and to use all reserves to additionally build up and make rational use of feed resources with a view to more fully supplying feed for public stockraising and for livestock kept on citizens' personal subsidiary plots during the forthcoming wintering period, taking prevailing conditions into account in specifying feed procurement targets;

To prepare stockraising premises and the equipment of livestock units and shops in good time for the livestock wintering; to carry out in good time a range of preventive veterinary measures against animal diseases;

To amass fuel and lubricants to ensure the uninterrupted working of the motor transportation pool and to expend them economically in strict accordance with existing norms, and to establish strict monitoring of the use and storage of petroleum products on farms.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, and the Ministry of Railways, in order to accelerate harvesting depending on the prevailing conditions, are permitted, by agreement with union republic councils of ministers, to alter in May-August 1984 the delivery schedules of combines for harvesting grain and industrial crops, as well as of other harvesting machines, according to the funds assigned for agriculture's needs, and, if necessary, to send experienced combine operators from other union republics to the Kazakh SSR and the RSFSR's virgin land regions for harvest time.

Union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika have been instructed, where necessary, to set up harvesting and transportation complexes (detachments) under rayon selkhoztekhnika associations to harvest agricultural crops, organizing their work on a collective contract basis.

The relevant ministries and departments have been set targets for delivering to agriculture ahead of schedule, toward the allotted funds, grain harvesting, feed harvesting, and other harvesting machines, trucks, tractor trailers, and construction and other materials, as well as targets for the additional production and delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes of spares, batteries, metal products, truck tires, repair materials, and other material and technical resources.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, and other ministries and departments have been instructed to take measures to ensure that the livestock premises and feed preparation shops stipulated by the 1984 plan are commissioned no later than November, and the silage and haylage installations and feed storage buildings no later than September 1984.

Transportation ministries and departments have been set targets for transporting harvesting equipment, spare parts, materials, petroleum products, and other goods for agriculture and grain reception enterprises. The Ministry of Railways is instructed to ensure the accelerated delivery in 1984 of fruit and vegetable cars to their destinations, scheduling specialized high-speed trains to transport these products.

Without detriment to basic production, union republic councils of ministers are permitted to use for the 1984 harvest trucks and high-sided [bortovoy] tractor-trailers from all enterprises, institutions, and organizations which have drivers and repair facilities (except for trucks from a ratified list of ministries and departments).

The resolution maintains for 1984 the conditions and rules for bringing in the able-bodied population of the cities, workers from settlements and rural population centers, and workers, machine operators, and drivers from industrial, transport, and other enterprises, institutions, and organizations, to do agricultural work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to work at grain reception enterprises and beet harvesting centers, as well as the conditions for labor remuneration and bonuses for harvest workers hwich were in force in 1983.

Other measures have also been determined for gathering the harvest on time and procuring agricultural products and feed in 1984, and for successfully wintering livestock.

The USSR People's Control Committee has been instructed to monitor implementation for the tasks stipulated by the resolution.

Lighter Storehouses

The USSR Council of Ministers, on the basis of the measure elaborated by it and supported by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the industrial production, construction, and commissioning of highly mechanized and automated storehouses built from light metal structures for potatoes, vegetables, and fruit in 1986-1990, has adopted a corresponding resolution on this question.

This resolution empowers the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika to organize the production of these storehouses, their delivery to customers as complete units (including delivery of refrigerator and technological equipment, materials, and items envisaged by the standard storehouse designs), and the implementation of the turnkey construction of the storehouses.

Ministries and departments which control construction organizations have been instructed to ensure the implementation of subcontracts with the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika for general construction work in building the storehouses.

The USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz and union republic councils of ministers have been set targets in the 12th 5-Year Plan for building and commissioning 4,100 of these storehouses with a total storage capacity of 6 million metric tons at one time.

The USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and the USSR Goskomselshoztekhnika are instructed to ensure in 1984-1985 the elaboration, on a competitive basis, and the approval of standard design for the construction of light metal storehouses with a capacity ranging from 500 to 10,000 metric tons for potatoes, vegetables, and fruit.

The USSR Council of Ministers also examined a number of other questions and adopted appropriate resolutions on them, in particular:

On particular aspects of the application of the USSR Law "On Labor Collectives and the Enhancement of Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institution, and Organizations" in individual sectors of the national economy (a resolution adopted jointly with the AUCCTU);

On approving the proposition on the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Nuclear Power Industry.

SCIENTISTS INTERVIEWED ON UFO SIGHTINGS

PM111132 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 29 May 1984 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Science in Quest" and the heading "What Was That?" a 1,800-word report by V. Vostrukhin in response to readers' letters referring to sightings of unidentified flying objects on 2 December 1983 over Belorussia and central Russia and on 6 February in Gorkiy and Vladimir Oblasts. The report contains an interview with A. Logunov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and rector of Moscow University, who stresses that it is still "too early" to judge whether the objects sighted were indeed related to a "phenomenon unknown to science" and states that "in February a public organization was created in our country -- the Commission for Anomalous Environmental Phenomena. It has been joined by well-known scientists and specialists already familiar with the problem."

Vostrukhin's report continues with an interview with N. Yerpylev, coordinator of optical observations of artificial earth satellites, who asserts that amateur astronomers' observations of "unusual" phenomena usually have a scientific explanation.

Finally, Vostrukhin describes his interview with Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR P. Popovich at the Commission for Anomalous Environmental Phenomena, of which he is deputy chairman. Popovich notes that "scientists eventually concluded that on 2 December an artificial body in near-earth orbit burned up in the atmosphere," even though some readers' observations would seem to rule out this explanation. Finally, he does acknowledge that "there are cases where there are perfectly adequate, reliably authenticated data and, therefore, a phenomenon does objectively exist but cannot be explained within the framework of modern science." Popovich asks readers to provide specific details of time and place when reporting unusual phenomena and points out that it is easier to act on reports received promptly.

COSMOS 1571 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD111308 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched a new artificial satellite of the earth, "Cosmos-1571", to continue studies of outer space. Its orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution - 90.4 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth - 398 kilometres, minimum distance - 218 kilometres, inclination of orbit - 70 degress.

The sputnik's equipment is functioning normally.

EDITORIAL: FORM LOVE FOR ARMY IN YOUNG PEOPLE

PM111409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Forming Love for the Army"]

[Text] The time will come when the young men who recently sat at their school desks and student benches, worked in plant shops, drove tractors on the kolkhoz fields, or worked on construction sites will join the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces. Every year new detachments of young men take their positions under their glory-covered banners. Educated in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, they are unswervingly loyal to the heroic traditions of their dear Army and, by their tireless labor, they augment these traditions and build up the combat potential of units and ships.

The USSR Armed Forces are now capable of tackling the tasks dictated by the interests of the reliable defense of our motherland, the cause of socialism, and peace. At a time when reactionary imperialist forces, primarily those of the United States, are ignoring the lessons of history, have declared a new "crusade" against socialism, are trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies, and are stepping up the threat of thermonuclear war, the Communist Party and Soviet people are displaying special concern for maintaining the combat capability of the Army and Navy at a level guaranteeing the immediate rebuff of any aggressor. Today Lenin's behest has a special ring: We must accompany our steps toward peace with the exertion of all our military readiness.

Thanks to the economy's advance and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the Soviet Army and Navy are enabled constantly to raise their defense might. But however formidable and sophisticated their equipment, their main force is people, the people who stand at the controls of missiles, who pilot supersonic aircraft, navigate modern warships, and control the most complex apparatus. Although with the existence of nuclear missile weapons a soldier may not even, so to speak, come face to face with the enemy, this not only does not reduce but makes even greater demands on his knowledge of his job, his lofty moral and psychological qualities, firm executive discipline, staunchness, courage, willpower, and harmonious actions. As the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted, the more actively love for the Army and Navy is instilled in young men and the fuller and better use is made of their traditions and combat experience for improving mass defense work, the more rapidly servicemen acquire these qualities. Great opportunities for boosting this work are opened up in connection with preparation for the 40th anniversary of the defeat of the dark forces of fascism.

Addressing the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted: "In greeting a notable jubilee -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War -- we must develop military-patriotic education work more widely. We must form still more persistently in young people love for the motherland and hatred for its enemies, high political and class vigilance, and constant readiness to perform exploits."

Considering the features of the present international situation, the party, Komsomol, Soviet, trade union, and DOSAAF organizations have begun to pay more attention to training young citizens in military skills and forming an aware attitude toward the fulfillment of their constitutional duty -- the defense of the socialist fatherland. For instance, in Belorussia, taking into account the nature of martial labor, programs for mass defense work-months and -weeks are being implemented.

In the Ukraine the number of people's universities and clubs for military-patriotic problems is increasing. Six permanent lecture centers for young men of predraft and draft age have been created at the Omsk Oblast DOSAAF center. Draftees' days are held in an interesting and emotional manner in Moscow, Bryansk, Kuybyshev, and other oblasts.

In developing military-patriotic and mass defense work the party attaches particular importance to the formation of patriotic feelings and awareness in adolescents and schoolchildren. The task is to rely on forms of activity accessible to children, to organize various military sports games, and to make skillfull use of the lessons of primary military training and veterans' stories to form in every young person ardent love for the motherland and its Army, to generate the desire to become an exemplary soldier, and to develop psychological readiness to observe the strictest discipline and order in units and on ships. Steering secondary school graduates acquires great importance in the overall system of military patriotic work.

In brief, the interests of strengthening the defense capability of the country and its Army require the activation of military-patriotic work among young people of all age categories. However, some oblasts and rayons are still performing this work in the old-fashioned way, are failing to expand the range of its forms and methods, and content themselves sometimes with lectures and reports. One urgent task for all public organizations is the consolidation of patronage ties between military units and labor and educational collectives. Defense society committees, in conjunction with military commissariats, must engage more thoroughly in training DOSAAF school cadets and must improve the work of study centers. In the interests of raising young citizens' readiness to defend the motherland, a love of technical and applied military types of sport must be instilled in them in every way. The soviets are called on to do much to create the material and technical base for improving military-patriotic education. It is essential to pay special attention to ensuring that all young men swelling the Army and Navy collectives have a good knowledge of Russian, which not only helps them to perform their military duty successfully but also opens up broad opportunities for study and work after service in any republic in the country.

The formation of active love for military matters in the younger generation and the inculcation of the skills of successfully overcoming the difficulties attending Army and Navy service are a guarantee of the further consolidation of the USSR Armed Forces' combat capability and our readiness to defend the gains of socialism and world peace.